SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1881.

THE DISASTER AT MAJUBA-HILL.

THE *London Gazette* contains the official despatches concerning the engagement at Majuba-hill on February 27. Sir Evelyn Wood, in transmitting the account written by Major Fraser, R.E., the senior effective officer remaining from those engaged, pays a high compliment to that officer and to Captain M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders. He adds :—

"From independent sources I have heard much of the conspicuous gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Lucy, 58th Regiment, by Lieutenant Hamilton, and Second-Lieutenant M'Donald, 92nd Highlanders, by Corporal Farmer, Army Hospital Corps, and by No. 1,865, Private John Murray, 92nd Highlanders. I recommend Corporal Farmer to favourable consideration for the Victoria Cross, and Private Murray for Distinguished Service Medal.

"Corporal Farmer showed a spirit of self-abnegation and an example of cool bravery which cannot be too highly commended. While the Boers closed with our troops near the wells, Corporal Farmer held a white flag over the wounded, and when the arm holding the flag was shot through, he called out that he had another. He then raised the flag with the other arm and continued to do so until that also was pierced with a bullet."

Major Fraser's report is illustrated by sketches of the Majuba height, showing the route and positions taken by the column which he led. We make the following extracts from the report :—

"The men, heavily weighted as they were, had made extraordinary efforts to reach the top, and where extremely exhausted. On our return they were extended all round the brow, showing on the sky line. The Boers were entirely ignorant of our movements. General Colley forbade firing on some of them below us, but some shots were fired without orders at a about 5-45 a.m. Sixteen men were posted at 'H,' and a few at (5). The General now organized the defence as follows :—

"To the 92d was assigned the whole brow from (6) by (5) round to between (4) and (3). One company extended, the other in reserve in rear of the ridge, (7) (9). One company of the 58th was ordered to hold the brow from (3) by (2) to (1), the other company in reserve with the 92d. The sailors extended from (1) to (10), keeping a small reserve with the others. The General thought the troops were too exhausted for any systematic entrenchment, but the extended men made cover of stones and turf, &c., and two wells were dug where shown.

"We looked down upon the whole position of Laing's Nek, and saw three large Boer wagon laagers in rear of it at 2,000 to 3,000 yards to north-west, and a fourth about 1,500 yards to west of us. Shortly after 6 a.m. the Boers began a desultory fire. They inspanned their oxen in laagers and stood ready to go. At the same time reinforcements, mounted and on foot, kept coming up. We counted 160 men in one party alone. These all worked up skillfully under cover till within 600 yards from the brow, and then kept up a rapid fire on us. Our men fired very slowly and steadily to save ammunition. About 10-15 a.m. Colonel Stewart and I went with the General to (11) where Commander Romilly stood to arrange to start the sailors on an entrenchment at (1.) Commander Romilly was shot between us by men from below firing from the south-west. Finding the ground so exposed, the General did not give the order to entrench. The fire somewhat slackened till 11-30 a.m. By this time the Boers had advanced up the steep slopes, which were unseen from our shooting line. They were massed under cover, and then moved up rapidly. Some 15 or 20 of our men were now sent up the rocky peak (6) on our extreme left, and a few sailors were sent to (1) to guard our rear there. Colonel Stewart and myself and others took the rest of the reserves and reinforced the shooting line about 12 noon, but not finding room for these supports whence they could shoot down the brow, we withdrew and posted them on a second ridge (7, 4) about 12-15 to 12-30 p.m. The sailors at (1) now came running down, saying they were attacked from the east. We sent them back to do the best they could. As the Boers closed, General Colley was at (9), Colonel Stewart next him, and I was on the left, towards (7) ; all in the shooting line. We had succeeded in getting the men to fix bayonets. The attack advanced, firing so rapidly we could only see their rifles through the smoke as they crept up. Ours fired repeatedly and fell fast. They began to retreat and make for the last ridge (12) about 12-45 p.m. Colonel Stewart ran back to rally them, and, failing to do so, was returning to General Colley when the latter fell. As the Boers came up to the rocky ridge the remainder of our men fell back after the others.

"I now went after our retreating men, walking from the hollow towards the point (11), feeling too exhausted to catch up the men ; as I was near the hollow I saw General Colley, with a few men, moving back near the wells. He turned round to face the enemy, and fell shot through the head by fire from the rocky ridge which we had just left. When I got between (11 and 1) our men were passing over the ridge (1 and 2).

"Fresh firing parties now opened on me from below (6), and in seeking shelter I went down the precipitious hill side 200ft. or 300ft.

"About midnight of the 26th-27th, a 3d company of the 60th, with a small ammunition column, destined by General Colley to come up to us on the afternoon of the 27th, joined the company at 'Y.' There they intrenched. An order was sent from camp about 2 p.m. on the 27th for these companies to retire. After leaving their intrenchments, about 3 p.m., they were attacked by the Boers advancing from Majuba, but were in part covered by two companies of the 60th, under Imguela, and by a troop of dismounted Hussars (15th) sent up from camp. All these troops retreated without much loss.

"About 1-30 to 2 p.m., when our retreat was ascertained, two guns, and two companies of the 92d were sent out about a mile north of the camp, so as to check pursuit. By these means the retreat was partly covered."

After naming varidus officers and men already mentioned by Sir Evelyn Wood, Major Fraser adds :—

"Nothing could exceed the devotion of Drs. Landon and Cornish, both of whom lost their lives in the discharge of their duties.

"The conduct of the 92d was excellent throughout, many whose names I cannot recall, or did not know, behaved with coolness, and their shooting was uniformly steady.

"I venture to submit that the causes that led to our failure were the following, as regards the fight : —(1) The slopes below the brow of the pleteau were too steep to be searched by our fire, and cover existed up to the brow ; (2) the rocky ridge we occupied in second line, though the best we had time to hold, did not cover more than 50 yards to its front, as the plateau rolled continuously to the brow ; (2a) the men were too exhausted to intrench and hardly fit to fight ; (3) when the Boers gained the last ridge ours had to descend almost impassable slopes and many were shot in doing so.

"It is only right I should mention that, owing, I presume, to its being constantly patrolled by Boer scouts, the Majuba had not been reconnoitred beforehand. I must also add that, although I saw a few men very short of ammunition, my belief is that many had 20 to 40 rounds remaining before the final attack."

Then follow in the *Gazette* despatches and enclosures from Commodore Richards, describing the part taken in the engagement by the Naval Brigade. Commodore Richards mentions the conduct of Dr. Edward Mahon as deserving of special approbation and reward. He says there seems no doubt from the report that the ball which passed through Captain Romilly's body was an explosive bullet :—

"It is the first mention I have received of the employment of these barbarous missiles by the Boers, and was probably an exceptional case. The wounded men speak in high terms of the kindness of the Boers towards them after the conflict was over."

The description of the engagement enclosed by Commodore Richards are furnished by Sub-Lieutenant A. L. Scott and Dr. Mahon. The latter, after describing the mortal wound inflicted on Commander Romilly, says :—

"The fire now became so hot, and the hospital being partially exposed to it, I had the Commander removed on a stretcher by Bevis and Bone, L .S., to a sheltered spot on the south-west front.

"I was returning to the hospital when I saw our force beginning a retreat which soon became a rout. The Boers gained the rocks just above the hospital in great numbers, and poured a tremendous fire indiscriminately on everybody they saw. Dr. Landon and two of the A. H. C. were shot down while attending to the wounded, the former being mortally wounded.

"I then went back to the Commander, and fixed my handkerchief on a stick, and held it up over him, but it was almost immediately shot away, and a hot volley fired all round us. Bevis then fixed a piece of lint on a bayonet, but was immediately twice shot through the helmet. I ordered him to lie down until the last of our men had passed us, and did the same myself. When the Boers had driven our men over the side of the hill, and had got within 15 paces, I got up with a piece of lint in my hand, and shouted to them that I was a doctor, and had a wounded man with me. Two or three of the younger Boers wanted to shoot us, but were prevented by the elder men. The Boers then got all round us, and opened fire on our men retreating down the side of the hill.

"While they were thus engaged, Bevis and myself picked up the stretcher and carried Commander Romilly back to where the hospital was.

"When about half-way across we were surrounded by Boers, who were with great difficulty prevented from shooting the Commander as he lay, they being under the idea that he was either Sir Garnet Wolseley or Sir Evelyn Wood. Having assured them to the contrary, I asked to see their Commander, who was pointed out to me (I think it was Ferriora). I asked him protection for the wounded which was immediately granted. In fact, after the heat of the action, the Boers, especially the elder ones, were most kind in their attention to the wounded, getting them water and some helping to bind up their wounds. I saw no Boers killed or wounded."

It seems that Commander Romilly was being conveyed to the camp by four blue-jackets on a stretcher, but the party were stopped by the Boers, and three of the men ordered back.

"However, they allowed one man to stay with him, and there they remained all night under a bush. The Commander was found by Dr. Ring, A. M. D., in the morning not much the worse, and was sent into camp, where arrived safely. I did not know of this till afterwards.

"At about 6 p.m. a thick mist began to come over the hill, accompanied by a drizzling rain. Bevis and myself searched as much of the hill as we could for wounded, and found two or three, but were eventually compelled to desist on account of the thickness of the mist. I had all the wounded, 36 in number, placed on one spot near the wells and luckily we found blankets and just enough waterproof sheets to cover them all. All that we had to give them was water and a little opium, the Boers having taken all our brandy.

"It now commenced to rain heavily, and continued to do so without intermission during the whole night, which much aggravated the sufferings of the wounded. It also became bitterly cold towards morning. The darkness was also so intense that it was almost impossible to attempt to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded without stumbling over them. We had neither lantern nor matches.

"Daylight returned at about 5 a. m., and with it also the Boers. I found that four men had succumbed to the inclemency of the weather during the night."

Dr. Mahon speaks most highly of the conduct of William Bevis, sick-berth attendant, for his coolness and courage during the action, and the invaluable assistance he rendered afterwards. Commander Romilly died from mortification of the intestines at 2 p. m. on March 2.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN LONDON.

(*Morning Advertiser*, May 3.)

WE regret to have to announce that last night, about a quarter or ten minutes to eleven o'clock, the Brush electric lights in use on Black-friars-bridge, in Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's-churchyard, and Cheapside disappeared. At this time the Jablochkoff lights on the Thames Embankment were working in their usual order, and so were the lights in the eastern part of the City. The theory of an electric storm, started by some ingenious persons, was therefore negatived by the facts, and it remained to be seen how, over the City area allotted to the Brush system, and over that only, the lights should have gone out. Whatever the cause, the result was most annoying. At first the gas was burnt as well as the electric wicks, but since the first night or two there has been no gas consumed save in the lamps at private establishments here and there along the streets ; and when the bright silvery rays of the electric fluid disappeared the thoroughfares were plunged in intense darkness—all the more intense because of the brilliant flood of light shed on all around but a moment before. It is strange that collisions did not happen between vehicles, but happily none of these have been reported, and on the whole less inconvenience probably was experienced than if the stoppage had occurred an hour earlier, or three to four hours later, when the newspaper carts would have been flying along the streets. The same system of lights broke down once before during the last month in the early morning. This was understood to be the fault not of the machinery but of the momentary neglect of one of the machinists. On that occasion the section of the City which trusts to the Brush electric lights was in darkness for about an hour. When an hour had elapsed last night, and there was no sign of the reappearance of the lights, save a feeble flicker for one moment on the Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge, in one lamp on the bridge and in one in Bridge-street, we deemed it full time to investigate the cause of this cessation, and on proceeding to the works in Vine-street, York-road, Lambeth, we found that the machinists were completely puzzled. There were two independent engines at work, either of them sufficient to make enough electricity to supply the circuit. Both were in perfect order, and labouring away most effectually so far as they were concerned, as the galvanometers showed. From one of them a separate circuit, carried to the Charing-cross Railway Station, was at work and had not ceased to work or to give the light required where required. In the machine shop a great electric lamp was also burning perfectly. Clearly there was no hitch in the machinery, this time at any rate. The engineer had gone out as soon as he had satisfied himself of this, and begun to search for a cause external to the works. Nor had he far to go. The wire is carried along Stamford-street and over Blackfriars bridge. In the first testing box in Stamford-street the wire was found nearly broken through—it remains to be seen whether cut with mischievous or criminal intention, or burnt through by the force of the current and an earth contact. The wire is large, well coated with guttapercha, and it is difficult to see how it could become broken without external interference. But it is possible in this way. Yesterday we had the first steady rain since the lights were set to work. If the rain got into the box and found a fault in the wire, it would establish a connexion to earth, and this it may be found is what has occurred. At once the fault was repaired, and it was while this was being done that the flicker in the lamps was noticed at Blackfriars. But the restoration of the wire did not restore the lights along the circuit, and the testing-boxes were still being examined at one o'clock. At ten minutes past that hour the main fault was found and repaired, and the lights at once resumed their normal brilliancy, though they were again extinguished a little later. It is exceedingly unfortunate that this accident should have occurred. The light has commended itself to the public generally by its steadiness and pureness, though at times in the early morning it has seemed to cast shadows that are absent from it during the first hours of incandescence. And only this week we have learnt that the electric light has been found not only practicable but economical under certain circumstances. In Bombay, where gas costs 6 rupees, or 10s., per thousand cubic-feet, the electric light on the Jablochkoff system at the *Bombay Gazette* office has saveda hundred rupees per month, and it is believed that the reports on the systems in use in the City would have been very favourable but for the two interruptions, that of last night being, so far as can now be judged, due to no error in the system, but to some "fault" in the insulation, caused accidentally or otherwise. It probably arose in the way we have suggested, and, if this be the case, the blame must be laid not on the Brush system, but on the conducting wires, which have not been made or united so perfectly as they ought to have been.

INDIA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

IN the House of Commons on April 29th,

Mr. J. W. Pease called attention to the present position of the negotiations between her Majesty's Government and the Government of China in relation to the duties affecting opium, and the position of the Indian revenue in relation to the moneys received from the cultivation of and duties levied upon this drug, being prevented by the rules of the House from moving the following resolutions of which he had given notice :—"That, in the opinion of this House, the opium trade, as now carried on between India and China, is opposed alike to Christian and international morality, and is instrumental in effecting the physical and moral degradation of thousands of Chinese, and ought not to be continued in the manner in which it is at present conducted ; that, whilst believing that the careful development of the resources of India, combined with economy in expenditure, would provide for any gradual loss of revenue which the adoption of the policy indicated in the foregoing resolution might entail, nevertheless this House is prepared to give such aid to the Government of India as, in the opinion of this House, may be requisite ; that, in the opinion of this House, it is due to the Government of China that the 3rd Clause of the 3rd Section of the Convention signed by his Excellency Sir Thomas Wade at Chefoo, on September 13th, 1876, should be ratified by the Government of her Majesty, without demanding from the Government of China modifications of its original terms." He remarked that he was encouraged to bring forward this question again at this early date by the language used by the Prime Minister in the course of the debate which took place on the subject last year. His right hon. friend then said that he entertained the sincerest and the most earnest desire that it might be in the power of the Government safely and with justice to the people of India to take steps for the gradual withdrawal from connection with this traffic, but that he could not give a promise upon it until he saw the means by which that process was to be effected, and he added that the opium revenue, instead of being a sound and solid, was a slippery and dangerous path, of their Indian revenue, and that India could not possibly be safe as long as she was dependant upon it. The view which he (Mr. Pease) ventured to submit in regard to this traffic was not pressed by anything like a section of the community at home, for he had the honour that day of presenting a large number of petitions from all sections of the Christian churches, as well as from various chambers of commerce. He complained that the soldiers, the ships of war, and the diplomacy of England, had all been used to force this most degrading and demoralising trade on the Chinese in a manner in which we should not have dared to have acted in the case of any of the civilised countries by which we were surrounded. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if the noble lord the Secretary of State for India did not try to get rid of this immoral traffic a day of retribution would surely come upon India which would make the Government regret that they had not earlier looked into the finances of India, with a view of deriving a revenue from a more legitimate source, and doing that towards China which was in accordance with the dictates of justice and morality. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member concluded by moving his resolution, but was reminded by the Speaker that after the division that had taken place the question could not be put.

Attention being called to the fact that forty members were not present, the House was counted; previous to which, however, more than that number entered, many of whom left again after the "count."

The discussion was continued by Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Laing, Dr. Cameron, and Mr. O'Donnell.

The Marquis of Hartington said it was important that whatever opinion the House and the country might form on this difficult question should at all events be formed with the whole of the facts before them. He was reproached last year with having treated the matter too exclusively from a revenue point of view ; but he must still maintain that, being responsible in that House for the administration of India, he could not leave the question of revenue out of consideration. (Hear, hear.) It was one of immense importance from a fiscal point of view. The hon. member for Durham had taken a very sanguine view of the financial condition of India, and said that but for the late wars there would have been a surplus this year ; and he thought that without any extraordinary effort it might be possible for India to dispense with the large revenue derived from opium. He (the noble lord) hoped that that sanguine estimate might be realised ; and it was the desire of the Government of India, in India and at home, to use every exertion both for the reduction of expenditure and the avoidance of unnecessary wars. But even then he doubted, whether the financial condition of India would be so satisfactory as to enable the Government, without grave consideration, to dispense with the opium revenue. The estimated surpluses were all exclusive of public works expenditure, and many authorities considered that those surpluses ought not to be estimated without the inclusion of all such expenditure not proved to be productive. (Hear, hear.) Then India was liable from time to time to fearful famines, involving enormous expense, and could they lightly throw away a source of revenue that might form an insurance against those calamities ? Further, that revenue was not raised by the people of India, and it was one which if they could be consulted, they would be in favour of retaining. This consideration ought not to be disregarded. It was one thing to pass a resolution in a moment of enthusiasm, and quite a different thing for the House to annually impose great burdens on the people of this country for the purpose of relieving India in order to carry out the policy proposed by his hon. friend. Suppose that after the revenues of India had been damaged, it should turn out that no good had been done to China, would the House go on year after year voting million after million to relieve India ? Even if it would do so, he doubted whether it would be right for India to accept it. At any rate, he could conceive of nothing more likely to imperil the connection between England and India than that India should in such a way be made a burden to this country. (Hear, hear.) But he would not rest the case exclusively or mainly on financial grounds. If the revenue were an immoral one, and we were doing an act of injustice to China, there would be an increasing feeling in this country in favour of a change ; but it would have to be conclusively shown that the revenue was an immoral one, and that to abandon it would do any good to China—that China desired to put a stop to the trade, and would be able to do so but for our policy. He did not think that any of these things had been conclusively proved. There was a great deal of evidence that opium smoking was not necessarily pernicious to those who used it. The noble marquis, in support of this view, quoted from Mr. Fortune, Balfour's "Cyclopædia of India," Dr. Moore, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Mr. Winchester, and said if opium was used to excess in China it was not in Indian opium, which was enormously expensive and was the luxury of the rich. The compulsion to admit Indian opium was placed on the Government of China, but there was no compulsion put on the Chinese to take it. The Chinese grew opium themselves, and for them to ask us not to send Indian opium to them was as if this country, while raising a revenue from the consumption of British spirits, were to prohibit France from sending us cognac because it demoralised our people. The more we knew about China, the more clearly it was proved that opium smoking existed in that country more than hundred years ago. He thought that for the reasons he had given it should not be hastily assumed that the importation of opium from India to China was an unmixed evil, and that by sacrificing a large amount of revenue the Indian Government would necessarily do any good whatever to the population of China. (Hear, hear.) But he was quite ready to admit that in the circumstances of the traffic, the Government of India were placed in a somewhat invidious and false position, and that they occupied much the same position as if the Government of this country, instead of imposing a heavy duty on ardent spirits, were to become the manufacturers of those spirits. (Hear, hear.) The present Indian Finance Minister was perfectly aware of the weak points of the opium revenue and of its precarious nature, and it would be his endeavour to call the attention of his colleagues to the matter with the view, if possible, to place it upon a more sound and a more sensible footing. (Hear, hear.) He proposed formally to invite the consideration of the Indian Government to this important question, but he thought that the House would hardly desire him to pledge himself beforehand as to the result of that consideration. (Hear, hear.) He must admit, however, that the arguments against the adoption of any change in place of the present monopoly appeared to be very strong. It was very doubtful whether they would be morally justified in preventing their own subjects from engaging in what was to them a source of profit and employment ; but if they could, they would only stimulate the production in Persia and Turkey and China itself, and it was therefore very probable that, whilst ruining their own revenue, they would not reduce, in the slightest degree the quantity of opium imported into China. (Hear, hear.) He was not aware that the Chinese Government asked them to go further than to carry out the provisions of the Chefoo Convention. He regretted the obstacles which had so long impeded the application of the treaty, but those obstacles, so far as the Government of India were concerned, had now been practically withdrawn, and they were perfectly ready to agree to the proposal of Sir Thomas Wade to try for a period of five years an experimental arrangement at the port of Shanghai. (Hear, hear.) It was true that under treaty we still limited the amount of import duty which China could pace on opium, but if China asked to have greater fiscal liberty than she at present enjoyed he certainly should not in the interests of the Indian revenue, feel justified in opposing any unreasonable resistance to a demand of that sort. (Hear, hear.) The Government had gone as far as its was reasonable and desirable, either in their own interests or in those of the Chinese Government, to go, and the ratification of the Chefoo Convention was now only awaiting the consent of the other Powers. He believed that the Chinese Ministers were perfectly aware that it would be a mistake and an act of impolicy to attempt to revert to the old policy of prohibition or restrictive duties ; and he did not think it was desirable by any action, either on the part of the Government of India or of that House, to stimulate them to an enterprise which, while it might immensely damage the revenue of India, would not, he believed, produce any good effect upon the population of China, but which might lead to a renewal of smuggling and of all those difficulties between the two nations which had been the cause of so many misfortunes. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. N. Fowler felt very strongly that the conduct of this country in regard to the opium trade was the greatest blot on the escutcheon of England. If the country was to get rid of this traffic it should be prepared to make a pecuniary sacrifice such as was made to rid ourselves of slavery.

Sir G. Campbell expressed pleasure at the speech of the noble lord the Secretary for India.

Mr. Storer thought the resources of India properly developed ought to be sufficient to put this subject on a proper footing without pecuniary sacrifice at home. Hitherto taxation had been raised in India not so much from the wealth as from the poverty of the people. He was delighted to hear that the whole system was under review.

The subject then dropped, and the motion for supply was withdrawn.

ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

THE anniversary festival of the Royal Academy of Arts took place on Saturday evening, April 30th, at Burlington House, Sir F. Leighton, the president, in the chair. Amongst those present were :—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the German Ambassador, the American Minister, Sir W. N. Abdy, Lord Aberdare, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Aflesbury, Lord Bateman, Sir J. Benedict, the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Childers, M.P., Lord Coleridge, Sir R. P. Collier, Lord Colville of Culross, Sir M. Costa, Viscount Cranbrook, the Earl of Crawford, Sir R. A. Cross, M.P., the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Derby, Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Mr. G. Dodson, M.P., the Earl of Dufferin, Lord Elcho, Mr. Fawcett, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., Mr. Justice Grove, Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P., Viscount Hardinge, Mr. Bret Harte, the Marquis of Hartington, Sir F. Herschell, M.P., Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, Bart., M.P., Lord Houghton, Baron Huddleston, Sir H. James, M.P., the Earl of Kimberley, Sir H. A. Layard, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., the Bishop of London, the Lord Advocate, the Lord Mayor, Lord John Manners, Lord Methven, Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., Sir C. Mills, Bart., M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., the Earl of Normanton, the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., Sir Frederick Roberts, the Master of the Rolls, the Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Sandon, M.P., the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Sherbrooke, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Speaker, Colonel Stanley, M.P., Lord Suffield, Mr. A. Sullivan, Earl Sydney, Sir H. Thompson, Sir R. Wallace, Bart., the Dean of Westminster, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the Archbishop of York.

After the toast of "The Queen."

The President gave "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family." He could not refrain, he said, from expressing deep sympathy with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh under the circumstances which deprived them of the presence of his Royal Highness that evening. (Cheers.) He need not remind them of the black crime which had brought grief and mourning on her who was dearest to him, and while they deplored the causes they could not but appreciate with respectful sympathy the motives which kept the Duke of Edinburgh away. (Cheers.)

The Prince of Wales, who was loudly cheered, said—For the toast which you, Sir Frederick have so kindly given and which has been so cordially responded to by this distinguished company, I beg to return my most sincere thanks. It is always a great gratification to myself and any members of our family to attend this annual gathering of the Royal Academy, and it causes us feelings of great regret when any cause arises to prevent us being present. It is a matter of great interest not only to be surrounded by all that is finest in modern art, but also to meet so distinguished an assembly, although we who come year by year find that gaps are made which most of us must deeply regret. One of the most recent of these gaps has been made by the death of the great statesman who has just been taken from us, and who but two years ago made in this room one of his most eloquent speeches, which must be in the memory of all those who were present on that occasion, many of whom are here to-night. I will not allude to him further than to say how gratifying it is to see that fine portrait of him in the next room, executed by one of our first artists, Mr. Millais. (Cheers.) I might also allude to the removal of the late Chief Justice of England, opposite to whom I have had often the pleasure of sitting at this table. The Academy, I am sure, also deplores the loss of Mr. Elmore and Mr. Knight. Mr. Knight was for many years secretary, and we all sympathise with the Academy for the loss they have sustained. It is not for me on this occasion to offer any criticism on the pictures which adorn these walls. I have only had the opportunity of taking a very cursory glance at them, and even if I were able I should not indulge in any critical remarks. But I will say this—neither the president nor the members of the Academy have any reason to deprecate fair and just criticism. One of the greatest pictures is the portrait of the president, painted by himself. (Cheers.) In this he has only followed the example of some of the great masters who painted their own portraits. (Cheers.) As there are so many more speeches to be made—some of the greatest possible interest—I will not weary you with more words. I will only again thank you, in my own name and the name of the Princess, and in the name of my brothers who are present, for your very kind reception. (Cheers.)

The President next proposed "The Army, the Navy, and the reserve Forces." He said that Englishmen, turning back to the not unchequered records of the year which divided that gathering from their last would recall with proud satisfaction a feat of arms not readily to be surpassed in military annals, whether for the prudent audacity of its conception or the brilliant thoroughness of its achievement—he meant the now famous march from Kabul to Kandahar—(cheers)—but they would also recall with gratification incidents of devoted bravery shining out in and redeeming a less bright page in the record—gallant resistance unto the deah where death only could be reaped and more than one heroic struggle round a threatened flag, as if to prove to us once more what incentive to high deeds lived ever in the folds of that hallowed symbol of a nation's honounr. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Cambridge, responding for the army, said—I have so often been called upon to respond to this toast that I feel rather embarrassed by the position I annually occupy, fearing I should say very much what I said before. (A laugh.) It is always a great satisfaction to those connected with the army to feel that they are remembered on these occasions by so distinguished an assembly, composed of men of various shades of opinion, and occupying a high position in the different walks of life which they adorn. It shows the sentiment which for so many years has pervaded the general public of this country, and which I trust will ever continue, for it has much to do with the good feeling and efficiency of the service with which I have the honour to be connected. The Prince of Wales has alluded to the gaps occasioned by the removal of some whom we were wont to meet at this anniversary. No one more deeply deplores than myself the death of that great statesman who has recently been taken from among us, but it is very satisfactory to find that such an admirable portrait of him has been secured by Mr. Millais, which will, I have no doubt, be a source of great and dermanent interest. (Cheers.) With respect to the army I may be allowed to say that in a country such as this—which is not a military nation—engaged in commerce and trade, with four free Constitution, we have no conscription. We have, therefore, a very small army, and it has great and onerous duties to perform in various parts of the world. The expenditure upon such an army is infinitely greater than is necessary for an army of conscription. In time of peace, therefore, the expenditure is kept at the lowest figure, and when any difficulty or emergency arises it becomes necessary to bring up the efficiency of the service to the highest point. Therein lies a great difficulty of the service for which I have the honour to reply. The volunteer forces exhibit in a remarkable manner the spirit of the country. These forces are entirely civil, and are brought together by the determination of the country to meet any emergency that may arise. Of these the Artists Corps is one of the smartest and most efficient. I am glad of the opportunity of paying this tribute to them. The militia is also a most valuable force. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Northbrook returned thanks for the Navy.

The President proposed "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers." (Loud cheers.) The toast reminded them in sadness of a great Prime Minister whose voice, often heard in response to it, was now hushed in the grave, and whose well-known features, portrayed by a master hand, were added by the especial command of the Sovereign whom he served so devotedly to the attractions of that Exhibition. (Cheers.) It would be as impertinent as inappropriate in him to the occasion to attempt any estimate of the great statesman and man of letters whose death had deeply moved the whole civilised world. Yet this he might not unfitly say, that it will be long before the imaginations of men, whatever their political creed, ceased to be fascinated by the memory of a career so unique and so striking or to dwell with admiration on gifts so rare and manifold on a will so calm in its strength, on a purpose so steadfast and so rich in resources. (Cheers.) And those to whom the things of the heart were more than the things of the intellect would think of the dust of the Earl of Beaconsfield, not enshrined in a stately urn in the home of our famous dead, but mingled with the cherished ashes of the wife whom he loved to honour. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with cheers, said—In expressing my thanks and the thanks of my colleagues for the toast which has been so kindly given and received, I think I have but two objects to keep in view—one that the expression of gratitude should be sincere, and the other that it should be concise. It is sincere, for we feel it a great honour to be introduced on account of the offices we hold to the notice of this distinguished company on an occasion which always appears with the returning year to assume new freshness and delight. (Cheers.) And it shall be concise because I am aware that it is not within these walls that political ideas are to be propounded. On the contrary, I am one of those who humbly, but with longing, lingering looks, go back to the period which I consider to be, in that respect at least, the golden age of the Academy, when no toast of her Majesty's Ministers or of the slightest political colour was drunk at these annual meetings, and no idea so secular and earthly as that connected with an Administration was allowed to intrude within these walls. However, those days have gone by—perhaps maintaining a kind of respectful protest in their behalf may some happy day or other cause their return. Passing on, however, to what is more pertinent to our present purpose, as well as to what has been so well said by yourself, I am desirous to express my sense of obligation to the artists of the day for the help they give us, for the chance they confer upon us of attaining a duration of renown which our own acts might fail to secure for us. There are many men, I am afraid, who will be remembered by the admirable likenesses painted of them after they have been forgotten by their own worth and deeds. That, I am sure, is my own case, and I rejoice to render this tribute publicly, though not exclusively, in presence of my friend Mr. Millais, whom I see before me and to whom I give emphatically my hanks for having thus enormously improved my chance of immortality. (Cheers and laughter.) With your well-weighed and well-chosen words still ringing in my ears, I cannot but rejoice that the extraordinary man—distinguished even among distinguished men—to whom you have gracefully referred lived long enough to have the last phase of his existence commemorated by that great artist. (Cheers.) It is, indeed, an unfinished work. In this sense it was a premature decease *abstulit atra dies ac funere mersit accerbe.* But the genius of the artist, as rapid in its execution as it is sure in its aim, has recorded that last phase of an extraordinary life in a form in which it will, I believe, be precious to posterity. (Cheers) With regard to the character of this Exhibition, nothing can be more unsatisfactory, nothing more hollow and unreal, than for the accomplished artist who have clothed these walls with the treasures we see before us, to receive attestations to the character of their performances, which go forth to the world as they would from me under the stamp and seal of ignorance. I know no way in which I can securely refer to this exhibition except by stating the impression it made upon me; and, this I will say, I have rarely seen a larger number of works of art which would be a delight to me to see again and examine at greater length. I know not what is to be the future of your institution, but it seems to flourish in the estimation of the nation with an exuberant life. It has thrown off an offshoot not a rival, but a sister institution which adds to the general attraction of the Art Season of London without diminishing in the slightest degree the interest with which the nation regards the works of the Academy within these walls. (Cheers.) I cannot but hope, on many grounds, that you will become more and more sensibly a great factor of the national life. We need it more than ever. You are among the powerful counteracting causes to the great material development and progress of the age, and you have before you to stimulate you in your work the collections of predecessors who were truly great, and although I do not think we are usually deficient in national self-esteem, one word I will venture to say in behalf of the English school. It is well known that school is comparatively little in the eye or recollection of the great civilised nations of Europe; will you permit me to suggest that the contraction of the works of British art within the shores of these islands certainly may not be mainly owing to any inferiority of those works, but to a law of political economy which, if we turn our minds to it, obviously has a powerful operation in the case. If we take Italy—of all countries of Europe the most fertile in works of art—that has likewise been a poor country through many generations, and it has not been able to preserve those works to itself against the attraction which wealth could offer for the great treasurers produced within its bounds. Our case has been exactly the reverse. We have been during a long time while we had a school of painting an extremely wealthy country, and prices have been offered for works of art which could not be rivalled or excelled abroad; but had we been a poor country like Italy, and produced all the works of art we have done, the fame of British art the school of British artists, would have been more widely extended and made more familiar to the ears of Europe. It is, then, because England has kept the works of her artists at home that her artists have not taken that place they would otherwise have taken in the general estimation of the world. I am sanguine at least in the view I take of the future. It is impossible at least to mistake one thing, and that is the intense earnestness of purpose which our artists exhibit. That is a quality in painting which cannot be overlooked. I am convinced the future before you will be worthy of the past, and not fail to hand down to posterity the noble work and traditions you have received from your predecessors. (Cheers.)

The President next gave "Science and Literature," to which Sir W. Grove and Mr. M. Arnold responded.

The President afterwards proposed "The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London." The Lord Mayor returned thanks.

In response to "The Army," Sir Frederick Roberts, who was louldly cheered, said: I feel that the President of the Royal Academy of Arts has conferred a great honour upon me this evening by proposing my health, an honour which is considerably enhanced by the very kind and flattering manner in which the President's toast has been responded to by this distinguished company. (Cheers.) When a soldier is paid a compliment such as you have paid me to-night his thoughts naturally revert to the comrades without whose help he could not possibly have been in a position to gain the applause and confidence of his fellow-countrymen. He feels, in fact, that he is their representative, and that the honours and rewards he receives are bestowed upon him by the nation generally as an expression of its appreciation of the good service performed by the troops whom he has been fortunate enough to command (Cheers.) It is with feelings such as these I gratefully accept your hearty welcome to-night. About the gallant fellows who served during the Afghan war under my friend, Sir Donald Stewart, and myself I cannot say too much. Officers and men were animated by one spirit, viz., to do their duty, and to uphold the honour of their Queen and country. Indeed, it would be impossible to find a body of officers more devoted to their profession more willing to risk their lives, or more eager to carry out any duty they may be called upon to perform than the gentlemen who serve her Majesty in the army. In courage and gallantry officers and men are as they have ever been—in education and the possession of those qualifications which this advanced and enlightened age demands not only of soldiers and sailors, but of members of all professions, the army is not a whit behind hand. After an experience of nearly thirty years, I make this statement with confidence. In former days it was generally possible to find one or two officers in every regiment able to make a sketch and report of a tract of country, and to trace out an ordinary field work. Now it would be difficult to come across an officer unable to do these things. I was much struck during the recent campaign by the clever and intelligent manner in which officers generally helped me with reports and reconnaissances. It will be gratifying to you to know that this ablity is not confined to the commissioned ranks. Many non-commissioned officers, and some privates, especially of the cavalry branch of the service, quite astonished me by their skill in these respects. (Cheers.)

"The Guests" was acknowledged by the Lord Chancellor, remarking that he was not one of those who ever measured beauty by comparison. He rejoiced to come into "fresh woods and pasturey new," and he cared not whether what he saw to-das was better than what he had seen before; but this he ventured to say, that having spent an hour within these walls, he would only say, whether or no that exhibition was better than others, he knew of none which had given him a greater degree of pleasure. (Cheers.) He concluded by proposing "The health of the president of the Royal Academy." (Cheers.)

The president, in rising to respond, was loudly cheered. He said he derived some slight comfort from the fact that if he was not, indeed, exempted from the painful duty of recording losses sustained by them during the past year, and although those losses had been very sensible so much sorrow did not cloud their memories as saddened them last year at a like period. Three valued names, nevertheless, had been in swift succession effaced from the list of living members—Alfred Elmore, John Prescott Knight, their one time secretary, and of Mr. William Burges. The latter, the most recently elected of their members, had not yet entered on the privileges of his membership, and before the dawn of the very day on which he would for the first time have been welcomed in those rooms by the collected body of his colleagues, the hand they should have grasped in friendship had lost in death its power of response. As to the active life of the Academy within the last twelve months, he remarked that the Royal Academy had throughout its deliberations had before it certain clear aims and certain definite principles. It had sought to add to the means of study brought within the reach of the students of this country, and it had further sought to add incentives to their zeal by a discriminating increase of the prizes offered within their walls; but it had also determined to take measures for the exercise of a vigilant control over the labours of those students, with the object of satisfying itself that the advantages provided for them were not squandered or thrown away—keeping constantly in view the fundamental fact that it is the function of an academy to foster Art, not to multiply artists; its duty to check as well as to encourage, to prune as well as graft; to see that opportunity was used as well as offered, and that the idle or the inapt did not cumber the floor of schools meant for the gifted and the industrious. It had, therefore, been resolved to hold at the close of the first three years of studentship an examination, the result of which should in each case determine whether that studentship was bearing fruit and should be prolonged, or was barren and should cease. Further, the full term of studentship had been reduced from seven years to six, a period sufficient in their view for the acquirement of whatever could be imparted in a school. By the side of those wholesome provisions for the control of the student they placed meterially increased facilities of study; and, first, they supplied a long-deplored want by the institution of a separate school for modelling, under a special curator, controlled in his turn, as was their system, by members of the Academy. Sculpture was shaking off its sleep, and striving for a new day of life. (Cheers.) It was, therefore, with a strong trust and with brightened hopes that they once more came forward to aid the study of that lofty art. (Cheers.) Nor had they forgotten the close bonds which existed between sculpture and architecture, and the great advantage to the architect of acquiring the power of handling clay. Accordingly, instruction would be provided for young architects in the practical modelling of ornament as applied to architecture; and, indeed, the sisterhood not of those two only, but of all three arts, was acknowledged by the access offered to each and all of the schools, whatever their special character. But whilst they had enlarged the are and scope of their teaching they had also provided new incentives to industry and new acknowledgments of its results in the shape of prizes—(cheers)—and in so doing they had sought to steer a mean course between insufficient and, what was not less to be deprecated, excessive recompenses. Due homage, again was done both to the prominent place occupied in modern art by landscape and to the memory of a supreme artist by the addition of a scholarship to that price to which was attached the name, and which they owed to the generosity of, the greatest of English landcape painters—Turner. (Cheers.) But among the prizes which are of new cretion there was none which he had a deeper satisfaction in announcing than that which came in aid of mural painting. (Cheers). A prize would now be given by the Academy for a production in which the additional problem should have been solved of adapting a design to a given and definite space for the decoration of a portion of a public building; and seeing that painting on wall surfaces was an art having technical conditions of its own it would follow still farther the students who should produce a design worthy of being put into execution, and would enable him by a modest pecuniary subvention to carry it out on the spot for which it was designed, and so practically acquaint himself with the manipulation of a form of art in which many of the greatest artists of past days had reached their highest flights. (Cheers.) But in instituting that prize, which had in its bearings his deepest sympathy, and for the efficient working of which he should spare no personal effort, the Academy must not be understood to trench on the province of those public bodies or private persons through whom alone that most noble form of art could be effectually fostered. The Academy did not forget that the grace of talent and the crown of genius were not in the giving of human hands, but it remembered also that if it could not implant the powers that stamp the artist it could arouse them, strengthen them, and arm them with knowledge. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of this association was held on May 4th at the Royal United Service Institution, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Amongst those present were Earl Stanhope, Lord Ranelagh, Earl Ducie, Captain Pixley, Major Young, Lord Elcho, the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Sir H. Halford, Lord Kinnaird, Sir H. Wilmot, V.C., M.P., Sir H. Fletcher, M.P., Earl Waldegrave, Earl Brownlow, Colonel North, M.P., Mr. A. P. Humphry, Captain Ralph Knox, C.B., Major Hollway, Major Flood Page, &c.

The Duke of Cambridge, in opening the proceedings, reviewed the past year's transactions of the society. Certain unpleasant matters connected with the last meeting at Wimbledon were, he said, fully discussed at the council meeting in January. They were then gone into at great detail, and for that reason, whilst admitting that much was disclosed that was unfortunate and regrettable he thought it would be better not to re-open the question. (Hear, hear.) It would do no good. It was impossible to prevent what had happened, and no benefit could arise from keeping matters which he admitted were deplorable and unsatisfactory longer before the public. (Hear, hear.) Their efforts and attention should rather be directed towards preventing the recurrence of the practices to which he referred. Most rigid steps had been taken to that end, and therefore the less said about what had happened the better for the institution and the public. (Hear, hear.) He had to inform them that the asssociation had not been able during the year to add to its invested capital, which remained as in 1878; but whereas in 1879 the Wimbledon meeting resulted in a loss of £909, the deficit for 1880 amounted to only £101. (Hear, hear.) That was partly due to the reduction of the value of the money prizes by £648. On the whole, the financial position of the association seemed to be as good, if not better, than it was last year. Although in a financial point of view, the meeting of last year was not so successful as in some former years, it could not be considered otherwise than satisfactory. The weather was fine, the shooting good, and the attendance of the public greater than in 1879. He was sure they would all agree with him that they were greatly indebted to the Princess of Wales for presenting the prizes, for the interest she took in the work of the association, and the charm of her presence at its meeting could not but have a beneficial effect on the gathering. (Cheers.) The total value of the prizes, exclusive of challenge cups, was £8,939, of which the association gave £6,743. He regretted to have to announce to them that, owing to pressure of other duties, Earl Stanhope had been compelled to give notice of his intention to resign the office of chairman of the council. He was sure his lordship's retirement would be felt to be a great loss to the association—(hear, hear)—but he knew that the notification that Earl Brownlow had been asked to take his place would give satisfaction. He was glad to be able to announce that the Canadians would again send over a team to Wimbledon this year. At the same time, he expressed his regret that the project of the Marquis of Lorne for founding a mother country prize to be competed for in Canada had been responded to only to the extent of £49. The council hoped that amount would not be considered as final, for if the scheme was not intended to be dropped it should be carried out thoroughly and handsomely (Hear, hear.) The American Association had invited the National Rifle Association to send a team to Creedmoor to compete for the "Palma;" but the English council were not able this year to accept it though they expressed a hope that they would be able to avail themselves of a similar opportunity in 1882. In conclusion, His Royal Highness announced that this year's Wimbledon meeting would commence on the second Monday in July, and that, as heretofore, the camp would be ready for occupation on the previous Saturday.

Mr. Love, of the Westminster Rifles, raised a series of questions in reference to the frauds at Wimbledon last year, and to certain information and warnings given to the council in 1876 and 1877 as to the prevalence of malpractices; but the chairman and the majority of the meeting protested against the subject being gone into, and eventually the speaker withdrew his interrogatories. Lord Elcho, however, remarked that the council had taken the best steps they could to bring to justice the men who cheated at Wimbledon; but they were advised by counsel that the evidence so far obtained was insufficient to secure a conviction, and therefore they did not think it right to keep the matter stinking in the nostrils of the public any longer. (Hear, hear.)

The report was then adopted.

In moving that Colonel Trent, of the Hythe School of Musketry, and Mr. J. A. Mullen, of Lombard-street, be added to the list of vice-presidents, Lord Elcho announced that the second-mentioned gentleman had sent him a cheque for £2,500 to be applied in founding a prize for the highest scores made in shooting at moving targets at unascertained distances. Mr. Mullens, in his letter, said: "The recent sad events in South Africa have demonstrated the folly of not training our men to make the best possible use of their rifles, and I am glad to see that, as regards the army, steps are to be taken to remedy so fatal and costly an error." (Cheers.)

The Duke of Cambridge remarked that, in the matter of shooting, the army, perhaps, was not so good as it might be; but it should be remembered that with the small amount of ammunition served out to the regiments—ninety rounds per man—very little practice could be obtained, and without constant practice no man could ever become or remain a good shot. (Hear, hear.) It was the House of Commons, however, that must put that matter right. Again, the question of ranges formed a terrible difficulty for the army. In other countries there were large tracts of waste land upon which practice could go on all day without the danger of hitting anything but a tree or a stone; but in England, where nearly every yard of ground was occupied, it was very difficult to obtain suitable ranges.

Lord Elcho was sure that if the Minister for War went down to the House and stated, on the authority of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that ninety rounds were not sufficrent to make soldiers efficient shots, the House of Commons would with acclamation vote what was necessary. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was passed.

The Duke of Cambridge was re-elected president of the association; and certain other routine business having been transacted, the procedings terminated.

MR. CARLYLE'S REMINISCENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The last half of the manuscript of the article in Mr. Carlyle's "Reminiscences," headed "Jane Welsh Carlyle," came into my hands yesterday (sent to me by Mr. Froude). At the end of this MS. I find the following words, in my uncle's handwriting:—

"I still mainly mean to *burn* this book before my own departure; but feel that I shall always have a kind of grudge to do it, and an indolent excuse, 'Not *yet*; wait, any day that can be done!' and that it *is* possible the thing *may* be left behind me legible to inter[est]ed survivors,—*friends* only, I will hope, and with *worthy* curiosity, not *unworthy*!

"In which event I solemnly forbid them, each and all, to *publish* this Bit of Writing *as it stands here*; and warn them that *without fit editing* no *part* of it should be printed (nor so far as I can order, *shall* ever be); and that the '*fit* editing' of perhaps nine-tenths of it will, after I am gone, have become *impossible*. "T. C.

"Saty., 28th July, 1866."

Mr. Froude explains that these very clear directions were cancelled by subsequent oral communications to him by Mr. Carlyle. Mr. Froude's words are: "My own conviction is that he wished it to be published, though he would not himself order it." I was aware of the existence of this Manuscript Note-book, and during the nearly thirteen years I was his constant companion, I many times heard my uncle speak of it. I was led to form an opinion entirely different from Mr. Froude's as to his wishes regarding it; and was astounded when I learned by chance that it was in print.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, MARY CARLYLE.

24, Cheyne-row, Chelsea, May 4, 1881.

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"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

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The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,052—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1881.

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Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

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&c.,		&c.	&c.	

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, CUBYLLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an experienced ASSISTANT MASTER at the CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL. Stipend according to qualifications. Apply to Rev. F. L. SHARPIN, Panchgani.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN MACLEAN are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to present Bills of Lading and TAKE DELIVERY of their goods from the Prince's Dock without delay.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Clan Line.

Bombay, 24th May, 1881.

A NOVELTY IN BILLIARD BALLS.

WE have received for sale a trial consignment of PATENT COMPOSITION Billiard Balls especially suited for India and other hot climates. These balls are very durable and elegant; they turn down like Ivory and can be easily adjusted.

Billiard Balls, size 2 1/16 in.	3 in a set,	at Rs.	24	per set.
Pool Balls ,,	12 ,,	,,	96	,,
Pyramid Balls ,,	16 ,,	,,	128	,,

Also a small lot of Ivory balls 16 in. set, so arranged that they may be used either for Pool or Pyramid. Price, Rs. 240 per set.

WARDEN & Co.

35, Meadow Street, Fort.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

HIGH CLASS
ST. JULIEN CLARET,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport.

Rs. 225, Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co.'s RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.

It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure,
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of

L. EECKELAERS,
Brussels,

Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets...	Rs.	1 12
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 12
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 12
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
A la Rose	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
A la Violette	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	... ,,	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets...	Rs.	0 12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	2 8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	1 8
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	3 0
Do.	per bar		... ,,	0 12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	... ,,	2 8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	... ,,	0 12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36	do.	... ,,	5 0

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

VIVONE

AS A TABLE BEVERAGE IS OF EXCEEDING importance from several points of view.

BY GENERAL CONSENT STIMULANTS in food or drink are required in tropical climates to aid digestion and propel the circulation. No stimulant is more wholesome, none more pleasing to the senses, than VIVONE.

AS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE severe but wholesome simplicity of patriarchal times when the fermentive process was banned and the exigencies of our own age, what could be more appropriate than a depurated grape juice unimpoverished by fermentation but enriched by nutritious stimuli! Such a beverage is VIVONE.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver. This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO DIGESTION, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

THE RITES OF HOSPITALITY DEMAND a beverage compatible with other refreshment, which will recruit and re-animate both mind and body. These are attributes which are especially developed in VIVONE.

Per dozen, Rs. 3. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [481 758.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SPARKLING WINES.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. a.		Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. a.
29 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ... ...Saumur...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.	
34 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.	
40 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.	
50 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.	
50 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.	
34 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.	
41 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE... ... Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.	
32 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Fine quality...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.	
35 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK ... ...Superior quality...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.	
42 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.	
38 0	... Sparkling ... BURGUNDY ... ...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.	

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
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Dry Water Colours.
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Moist ditto.
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Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
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⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have received their stock of the above, consisting of Coats, Caps, and Leggings, and gentlemen requiring a really good Waterproof suit are invited to inspect them. All garments are cut from our own patterns, and they are proof against the heaviest tropical rains.

A price-list will be published in a few days.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
No. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
DRESSING AND TRAVELLING BAGS,
SELF-CLOSING PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

3, Rampart Row. } **HOAR & CO.,** { The Traveller's Kit House.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Height for Cabin	27 30 33 36	27 0 30 0 33 0 36 0
EXTRA QUALITY—Stout dull Canvas Edges bound with Leather. The strongest Trunk made	30 33 36	36 0 39 0 42 0
LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—For a Sea or Land Journey, fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Millinery Division	33 36	51 0 58 0
THE RAILWAY (INDIAN) PORTMANTEU—Covered with Waterproof Tan Flax, Edges bound with Leather, Strong Lever Lock and pair of outside Rug or Coat Straps. A compact useful article	22 24 27	30 0 34 0 38 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Self-closing, requiring no inside Straps, made with Turn-over Rivetted Edges, strong Lever Lock, and pair of outside Straps. The inside is arranged with separate Boot and Shirt Compartments. The best Trunk made	20 24 26 30	50 0 60 0 70 0 90 0
THE VADE-MECUM PORTMANTEAU—Best Tan Canvas. A useful article for Travellers, opening at once, distinct Compartments for Boots, Under-Linen and Clothing	22 24	40 0 44 0
AIR-TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suit, made of strong Block Tin, the correct height for placing under Railway seat	22 24 26 28	24 0 28 0 30 0 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—For Ladies' use or Storing Kit during the rains	34	50 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG (Expanding)—Made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Double Action Lock, Protection Clips, and outside Rug or Coat Strap	20 22 24	36 0 40 0 44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, best Stained Brown Ox-hide	22 24	44 0 48 0
THE EXCHANGE BULGE BAG—A very useful article, made of Black Hide, with wide-opening mouth ...	18	25 0

	Inches.	Prices.
BLACK HIDE OFFICE BAGS—Fitted with Spring Double Action Locks, useful for Papers or a change of Linen, &c.	12 14 16	12 8 14 8 16 8
BAGS FOR SOILED LINEN—Strong Canvas, Lock Frame, Handle, &c.		5 12 6 12
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas, with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c., and Shoulder Strap passing under bottom for extra security		9 0 10 0 11 8
CORK MATTRESSES—Useful for Camp or District, covered with Best Black Waterproof Cloth, rolling in a parcel 29 inches by 10		19 0
COURIER BAGS—The Best Stained Brown Ox-hide Electric Lock, Rings, &c., last year's		32 0 34 0
DESPATCH BOXES—The Oriental—Best Blocked Tin counter-sunk Handles, with Paper Tray, Pen and Wax Divisions, and Secure Screw-top Ink Bottles, Writing Folio, and Best Lever Locks		48 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers made of strong Vulcanised Iron, Oak painted, with inside Basket for Packing Kit, forming when not in use a commodious Trunk, a most useful article for Cabin use	30 33 36	40 0 45 0 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, with comfortable reclining Backs, all Joints securely bolted together ...		6 8 9 8 12 0 13 0
HAT CASES—Best Brown leather, the inner fittings are moveable to allow space for a Helmet if required.		10 0 13 0
DOUBLE HAT CASES to hold Helmet and small Hat		22 0
TIN HAT CASES with Lock and Key. Strong Block Tin to hold one hat. To hold two		10 0 14 8
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside Cash Pockets		5 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
RUG STRAPS—With the new safety handle, easy to carry and perfectly secure for a large or small article ...		2 8 3 0

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO. THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE. **BOMBAY.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25TH.
ONE MORE GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
OPERATIC, DRAMATIC & VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS.

The Entertainment will commence with the LOFTUS TROUPE'S Original Parlour Reception, entitled THE SALON DE ETHIOPE.

Programme.

Overture	..Loftus Troupe.
Comic Song—(Susan Simpson's Sister)	..Mr. James Maas.
Ballad—(Dreaming Eyes of Long Ago)	..Miss Sally de Angelis.
Comic Song—(The Railway)..	..Mr. John Fulton.
Comic Song—(Biddy the Pride of the Ballot)	..Mr. T. B. Butler.
Ballad—(Essie Dear)	..Miss Victoria Loftus.
Comic Song—(The Hen Convention)	..Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
Finate—(Musicale)	..Company.
Overture (Le Chevalier Breton)	..Prof. Blakney & Mr. Williams.

MR. T. B. BUTLER AND MR. JAMES MAAS.
COMIC NEGRO INTERLUDE ENTITLED
"YOU DON'T SAY SO."
LITTLE DOLLY LOFTUS
IN NEW SPECIALITIES.
MR. JEFF. DE ANGELIS
In a new Budget of Teutonic Novelties.
MISS MINNIE ESMOND in the artistic song and dance.
EVERY INCH A QUEEN.
THE AMUSING BURLESQUE
ROMEO AND JULIET
WITH A VENGEANCE.

Romeo	Mr. James Maas.
Juliet..	Miss Victoria Loftus.

Introducing the Valse Song "When 'tis Moonlight;" "The Muleteer," from the Rose of Castile; "Miserarie," from Il Trovatore; "Maid and Muleteer" (Duett) from Perichole.

Overture (from Il Trovatore).... Prof. Blakney and Mr. Williams.

To conclude with the Laughable Extravaganza, entitled THE GRAND DUTCH S,
A Burlesque on Offenbach's Grand Duchess de Gerolstein.

Disposition of Characters:

Grand Duchess—(a young Lady of warlike proclivities)	..Miss Victoria Loftus.
General Room—(a Soldier of the order more talk than fight)	......Mr. James Maas.
Fritz—(a full Private but rather green in all matrimonial affairs)	..Hr. Jeff. de Angelis.
Baron Puck—(an Ambassador in hard luck)	........Mr. John Fulton.
Corporal Can Fruit—(the Flower of the Army)	........Mr. T. B. Butler.
Prince Paul—(a Graduate of the Yellow Back Novel School)	......Miss Sally de Angelis.
Wanda—(a Wanda-full jealous creature. Wandering after Fritz to the Wanda of the Duchess)	...Miss Minnie Esmond.
Evangeline—(a Maid of Honour)	..Little Dolly Loftus.

Soldiers, Villagers, Camp Followers, &c.

During the Burlesque the following Song and Choruses will be given:—

"I Love the Military," "The Cheese Knife of my Dad," "Sparkling Wine," "Piff, Paff, Puff." "The Letter Song," "Say to Him."

Grand Finale (Offenbachian) and Laughing Chorus.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF 95 CASES CHINA CINNAMON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May 1881, at 3 p.m., at Town Custom House, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction on account and risk of the concerned, the following, viz.:—

Marked S. W. C. A. H. E.	95 cases China Cinnamon (Cassia) damaged, landed from Steamer "Avoca" (in small convenient lots).

SALE OF handsomely carved blackwood household furniture, rich hall carpets, lamps, handsome table ornaments, China and cane matting, cooking utensils, at No. 163, Girgaum back road, near the Railway line.

On FRIDAY, the 27th day of May 1881, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction at the above place the whole of the household furniture, &c., being the properties of Major G. W. Oldham, R.E., and other gentleman, consisting of handsomely carved open work and french-polished centre seat sofas and chairs with spring seated creton lining, circular, pier, card, marble topped toilet writing and substantial dining hall sets of tables on four footed stand, mahoghany writing cabinet, teapoy, bookstand, piano chair, music book rack, large Brussels hall carpets, china, coir and cane matting, folding and double screens, lady's low and folding chairs, 1, 2 and 3 lights hanging and bracket lamps for kerosine, candle, and oil, handsome table ornaments, vases, gilt perfume fountain, ormelian clock in glass dome, cane folding and long arm easy chairs, reclining sofas, blackwood fourpost bedstead, single and double baba cots with bedding complete, clothes presses, chests-of-drawers, hat and gown stand, sideboard, whatnots, mallet pattern chairs, ice box, picture and pail, rich cut and plain stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated tea and coffee services, lily pattern sets of spoons and forks, vegetable dishes, cruet stand, stone filter, bath tub, meat safe, and copper utensils, &c. &c.

The properties are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1881.

THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND.
HENRY'S "THILUM."

FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness, or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous *Headache*, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other fevers, and all muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"Thilum" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospitals and institutions on application *only* to F. H. Bowden, Henry's "Thilum" Works, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

BLEEDING PILES.—I had the pleasure of giving a pot of "Thilum" to a lady patient for Piles having heard from my Assistant that he had derived great benefit from its use when suffering from bleeding and painful hæmorrhoids. It gave him instant relief and finally cured him, and I am happy to say that the remedy has proved equally efficacious in the case of the lady I refer to.

Geo. WILKIE, Medical Practitioner.

Moulmein, 23rd December, 1880.

FOR PAINS IN THE LEGS, BACK, &c.—I consider Henry's "Thilum" one of the best remedies I have ever used. It cures itch as I have proved by trial among the boys and girls of our Mission. After careful trial I can recommend Henry's "Thilum" for pains in the legs, arms, back, sore throat and itch. It is by far the best ointment I have ever used for these diseases.

D. DOWNIE, Missionary Amer. Bap. Teloogoo Mission.

Nellore, 23rd October, 1880.

NEURALGIA.—I thank you very much for the "Thilum," it cured my wife of exceptionally severe Neuralgic pains in the face in less than 10 minutes securing for her perfect rest, prior to its use, long absent.

JOHN BAKER.

Percy Cottage, Teddington, England, 17th March, 1880.

To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN,
Henry's Thilum Works,
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY of TREACHER & Co.,
KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co
and all chemists.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—Six gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable apartments, board and conveyance to and from the Fort in a private omnibus. Terms Rs. 150 per month, including ice, lights, and warm baths, punka coolies extra.—H. HAMILTON and Co. 14th May, 1881.

WANTED, an Assist. Master for the Scottish School, Byculla. Apply to Mr. Macdonald, Glengarry, Mahabaleshwar, or to the Secs., Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED, a MANAGER (Bachelor) for a respectable Hotel in Bombay who thoroughly understands Book-keeping. An Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply soon in own handwriting, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary to "HOTEL," care of this paper.

WANTED, a hammerless GUN, by Greener, Westly, Richard, or any other good maker. Must be new, or nearly so with gear. Apply to "A.," *B. Gazette.*

WANTED an EUROPEAN FEMALE to take charge of 5 children (ages from 10½ to 4) to Southampton, leaving Bombay early in June. Apply stating terms to "H. T. B.," Post Office, Nusseerabad.

NOTICE.—The Office of Mr. C. A. GRAVES, Surgeon Dentist, after the 1st June, will be removed to No. 1, Medow Street, opposite Messrs. ROGERS. & Co.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKY for sale at Rs. 24 per doz.—D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—A RIGBY MATCH RIFLE in case. Bare with aperture sights, etc., etc., complete, 200 projectiles and wads, used only four times, Rs. 140. Apply to "MATCH RIFLE," care of Postmaster, Allahabad.

A LIGHT easy running and elegant VICTORIA MAIL PHAETON, by "Thrupp and Maberley," of London, in perfect order, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, complete, Rs. 500. A handsome Iron Grey Arab Galloway, rising 4 years, perfectly quiet in saddle, and guaranteed sound; a promising Racer. Rs. 500. Apply "S. R. T.," Ahmedabad.

SEND 7 annas, and I will forward by post sample packet of the CELEBRATED COSSIPORE ESTATE Cachar Tea. J. Pearse, 22, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

FREIGHT TO ODESSA AND TO CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue through BILLS of LADING for Cargo for above ports. Rates and any further particulars will be supplied on application.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER (European) on a year's engagement. Salary according to qualifications. One having experience of Harbour Works will be preferred. Apply with copy of testimonials to

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 17th May, 1881.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price, Rs. 9 per vial.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchases of 10 ounces and upwards.

WARDEN & Co.

5, Meadow Street Fort.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	,, 21 ,, ,,	
9½" by 4"	,, 28 ,, ,,	
10" by 4½"	,, 34 ,, ,,	Length 17 feet.
10" by 4½"	,, 33 ,, ,,	,, 23 ,,
12" by 5"	,, 43 ,, ,,	

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Wokrs, Howrah.

POONA AND KIRKEE ICE COMPANY, Limited.
FURTHER ISSUE OF 200 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

THE Board are now prepared to receive applications for the whole or any number of the above issue of Shares. Forms of Application and full information can be obtained on reference to the Secretaries and Agents.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

8, Church Lane, Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

IN THE PRESS.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

MARKET closed for Queen's Birth-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Shah Jehan	Williamson	Aden, May 2.
24	Teheran (s)	Loggin	Venice.
	Hamsteels (s)	Mackay	Cardiff, April 20.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	C. Cutch.
	Geelong (s)	Atkins	China.
	Pachamba (s)	Britten	P.G. via Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Geelong (s)	Atkins	China.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	C. and Cutch.
	Pachamba (s)	Britten	P.G. via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	D. of Argyll (s)	Quine	London, April 7.
	Pekin (s)	Anderson	Southampton, Apr. 13.

DEPARTURES.

May 19.—Steamers Victoria, Shahjehan, Maharani, Mira, Moray, Japan, and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ship Glengarry.

PASSENGERS.

Per Pekin—From Southampton—Dr. Rivers, Miss River, Mahomed Jeassen, Major W. G. Cumming, Mr. W. Morrison, Mr. Cameron, Mr. H. Chambers, Mr. J. Vernon, Mr. G. Henderson, Dr. C. Siegfricil, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Revd. Brook Deedes, Mr. W. G. Wells and Mr. R. G. Chew.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.		Destination.
21	Bhundara (s)	……	Calcutta.
	Maritzburg	……	Coast.
	Glenroy	……	Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23RD MAY 1881.

Mean of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·723
Temperature of the Air	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	83·0
General Direction of Wind*	NW, NNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	309

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 12.)

Capt. A. W. Baird, R. E., Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Grant, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th Grade (temporary), is transferred from the Office of the Supdg. Engr., Meerut Comd., to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

Lieut. S. Grant, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th Grade (temporary), and Lieut. J. T. Johnston, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, respectively, received, and made over, charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, on afternoon of 4th May 1881.

SIRHIND AND LAHORE COMMAND.

Capt. G. Hildebrand, R.E., Exe. Engr., Military Works, Umballa, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th May 1881, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. T. E. Curry, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade., is granted three months' language leave and two months' privilege leave.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. P. H. Crosswell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted two months and nineteen days' privilege leave, with effect from 1st May 1881 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

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EUROPE.

DEATH.

FITZ-GERALD—April 29th, at Bournemouth, Edith, the wife of Major C. J. O. Fitz-Gerald, 3rd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1881.

THE sharp illness which attacked Mr. Adam only a few days ago has had the fatal termination which was apprehended. Mr. Adam died yesterday at twenty minutes to twelve. The news will be heard all over India with sorrow. It is an attribute of high place that in it the vicissitudes of good and evil fortune, of life and death, that belong to our common human lot touch the public heart. There are only one or two men in India as high in place as Mr. Adam was; and the removal by death of a Viceroy or Governor must always be an event of mournful public interest.

In the present case the "sense of tears in human things" is heightened by the circumstances under which Mr. Adam has passed away. It is only five short months since he passed through Bombay with all the alacrity of a man called to enter on the duties of an honourable and important office. A few days afterwards he entered on "his five years' tenure of office," to use a phrase which no one then would have thought inappropriate. He entered on his duties with the hope, doubtless, of achieving some solid reputation; and in a spirit which, we believe, had already won cordial recognition on all sides. But his tenure of office was numbered by months and not years; and his name must be borne on the list of Governors of Madras as that of one who might have done good service for those over whom he was called to rule, but for an unkind fate.

IT will be a melancholy satisfaction to learn, if we can be assured of the fact, that Mr. Adam succumbed to a disease which he did not contract in India, and which need not be presumed to have acquired greater virulence from the change to an Indian climate. But it is impossible to repress the fear that Mr. Adam's death, coming so closely as it does upon that of Lord Hobart, will enhance the difficulty of finding a suitable successor. Such a result, as we said yesterday, will be much to be deplored. In the Marquis of Ripon and Sir James Fergusson we have in India two men trained in the English House of Commons, and accustomed to deal with all questions of administration and government from a point of view which permits of, and indeed challenges, public criticism. We are satisfied that we give expression to a widespread feeling when we say that we should be better off if we had twenty such men. This is the real defence for the continuance of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay. If ever they are abolished and the Presidencies reduced to provinces to be ruled over by Lieutenant-Governors like Sir Richard Temple or Sir Ashly Eden, able as these types of the Indian official are, the change will be a disastrous one alike for the people and the public services. The death in office of so capable an administrator as Mr. Adam would in any case have been a political misfortune. But the consideration to which we have adverted must enhance our sense of loss.

A VERY remarkable contribution to the *Nineteenth Century* of last month has attracted a considerable amount of attention among all circles of thinking men who have the welfare and integrity of the British Empire at heart. Captain Kirschammer, of the Austrian staff corps, set himself to demonstrate, by statistics and inferences conclusive enough in appearance, the "military impotence" of Great Britain. And, even allowing for the strong military bias which could not but be anticipated, both from the status and nationality of the writer, as well as from the position he was endeavouring to maintain, there was certainly matter of sufficiently grave import in what he had to say to excite apprehension and challenge inquiry. It is not, however, our present purpose to criticize seriatim the various conclusions drawn in this essay. But it may be remarked in passing that under the existing conditions of civilization the number of ironclads sailing under a nation's flag, and the aggregate of troops that can be mobilized for active service, are not the sole conditions of an Empire's safety and permanence. Important they are, and we would not for a moment expose ourselves to justifiable criticism by denying this. But it is well to remember that other and more personal causes are operative in influencing the conduct of foreign nations, however aggressive their natural inclinations may be. The credit of England is universal; it is hardly possible to conceive the results that would follow in the train of events such as those foreshadowed in the able but pessimistic article of our Austrian critic. With the fall of the English Empire the face of modern civilization would change; the credit of the world would be shaken beyond recovery; the foundations of the existing cosmos would be convulsed; and a period of desolation and ruin would necessarily precede the establishment of an entirely new disposition of the civilized globe. A purely military nation like Russia, an absolutely bankrupt nation like Austria, might perhaps care little for these considerations. Like the body-snatchers and the dead-robbers after a battle, they might possibly advantage their selfish interests at the expense of low morality and order. But Austria may be regarded as impotent, so far as England is concerned, while Russia is scarcely likely to turn her attention otherwhere than India. And it is here that we do wish to examine a little, if not the exact words, at any rate a definitely implied assumption of Captain Kirschammer's. The Austrian Captain is of opinion that any attack upon our Indian Empire would meet with cordial co-operation at the hands of our Indian subjects. With war threatening us externally, with revolt threatening and hampering our internal resources, the natural conclusion drawn is that the Indian Empire, the proudest gem in our colonial diadem, would fall an easy prey to the schemes and machinations of the great power which is supposed to be aiming at dismembering the British Empire. For the sake of Captain Kirschammer's argument on this point, we will grant him his main premiss—we will assume that Russia's policy is solely actuated by sinister designs upon our Eastern possessions—protesting, however, that this is merely an assumption, and that Russia, the sphinx of European politics, has as yet by no means showed her hand in the real game she intends to play. We will assume again, for the sake of the argument, that Captain Kirschammer's opinions of the disloyalty of our native subjects, based upon views reproduced from native papers and commented on in this journal, are substantially correct, or, more properly, were correct, in reference to the period at which his data were published; and it will then remain to investigate what is the cause of a discontent, which, if it exists, certainly deserves to be considered the most serious of the many lugubrious considerations presented to us by our critic.

The outcry against education, as a main cause of discontent and disloyalty, assumes two things, which are both demonstrably no better than assumptions. It assumes in the first place that all criticism of our position and conduct in India that proceeds from the educated native is in its motive and character seditious. There can be no doubt that the educated native is the keenest, if not always the best-informed, critic of what goes on in India. He has all the stimulus of personal interest and, we are not afraid to add, love of country, which are wholly wanting to our foreign critics, and which are, from the nature of the case, partly inoperative among ourselves. He watches us closely, then, and expresses, or rather was wont to express, his opinions freely. If it were necessary to admit that his motive in so doing was malevolent and his criticism intentionally unfair, there would be no limit to the political evil education would be working in him against the State. But we see no reason to believe that it is so. Disinterested love of country is not a virtue peculiar to Englishmen, and need not be denied *en bloc* to Mahrattees and Bengalees. And if there is one class in the Empire which more than another sees what England is doing for India, it is the class of whom we are asked to believe that their one aspiration is that the connection should be violently broken. We do not believe it for a moment. The second assumption on which the outcry against education rests is the belief that the English-speaking sedition-mongers we unfortunately do possess may be taken as fairly representing the educated class of natives of this country. This, again, is a mere assumption; but unlike the other, it is one which the slightest examination of facts accessible to all would disperse. People talk as if the "educated native" was the power that walketh in darkness. He defies detection as an individual but for one thing. The one mark by which he can be known according to the alarmist is his power of writing English. The test, we may say in passing, does not work like ordinary tests. Its force is inverse in proportion to its extent. If the *suspect* writes English well, he may get off; if he makes a mistake in every second word, no further proof is needed that he has received a good education, and is bent on making a bad use of it. But as a matter of fact everybody knows who the educated natives—in the proper sense of that term—in his neighbourhood are; and a little attention is all that is needed to discover that they are a class of citizens of which we have no need to be ashamed.

Putting these assumptions aside, and admitting that there are discontented men whose smattering of education would seem only to have inflamed them against the English Government, we contend that what is blamed as the main cause of their disaffection is the very thing which may be relied on to prove its most effectual remedy. Education—of a sort—is, it may be admitted, the root of that petulant disloyalty which is constantly finding expression in utterances such as that lately quoted in this journal from the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*. Education is the very means, when properly employed, of establishing our relations with the countless alien population under our rule upon a firm and satisfactory basis. The outcry in this matter exaggerates one side of the picture and ignores the other. If we turn to the reverse of the picture, we shall see that the problem of ruling India is in itself a matter very easily explicable even to the native mind, provided the native mind has been taught to think. These are in effect—at any rate as far as the next twenty or thirty years are concerned—only two main propositions to be set before the mass of native opinion, without any verbose disguise or logical subtlety whatever. Firstly, the natives must learn to recognize as a fact indisputable that India as an independent power could not exist for a single day in the face of western progress. India *must* for the present form the appanage of one of the great European powers. When this is clearly understood, it will require but very little comparison of the conditions under which other European powers of the first importance regulate their colonial systems to convince the natives of India that their most material interests are inextricably bound up with the permanence of the English rule. Perhaps the very best cure of any latent Russophilism in India would be to grant a Russian Governor permission to establish a small colony here conducted in strict accordance with the hereditary principles of the Holy Russias. And then the second main proposition, "Is the English rule as beneficial, if not more so, as that of any other power by whom we are likely to be annexed?" would find an answer "at the mouth of India" emphatic enough to re-assure even the gloomiest pessimist. But before that answer can be expected to be intelligently given, a great deal has yet to be done. The minds of the native youth have yet to be taught that the exercise of observation and the reasoning faculty is far more important than a parrot-like acquisition of antiquated facts. When our position is presented to something like an intelligent native public in its true light, we need have no fear that, however loudly patriotism may protest, reason and self-interest will assure to us the cordial support of a united India.

With the overthrow of the theory of disloyalty, Captain Kirschammer's most serious argument against the stability of our Indian possessions falls through. We do not now propose to enter into the fact of any disloyalty, such as Captain Kirschammer assumes, actually existing. It has been our purpose to show that, granted the most adverse conditions imaginable, our position in India is in itself a justifiable one, and might, by the judicious diffusion of an enlightened education, be rendered impregnable.

THE Imperial House of Hapsburg succeeds in keeping a kindly hold on the affections of their subjects by a remarkable union of *bonhomie* and *savoir faire*, or in plain English, by a happy combination of good nature and tact. Last winter there was a little outbreak of temper on the part of those faithful people of Vienna that called those qualities into prominence. Great grumbling arose amongst the shop-keepers that most of the decorations for the wedding of the Crown Prince and also the bride's *trousseau* were being purchased in Paris and even in distant London. The charge was only very partially true, but the municipal council thought fit to permit its discussion, and even to suggest a limited expenditure in the way of flags and fireworks on the auspicious occasion. Particularly was it debated whether a great ball in the Town Hall should take place or not. The matter naturally came to the ears of the Emperor, who immediately wrote to the Burgomaster deprecating all unnecessary expenditure on the occasion of his son's marriage. He drew attention to the great poverty which is always to be found in a great European town, and begged the municipal council to devote the probable cost of the State ball to its alleviation. The astute sovereign at the same time enclosed a cheque for the large sum of 40,000 florins to be devoted to the relief of the poor. One can easily imagine the effect. Franz Josef was never in such favour with the Viennese populace. The good Emperor knew in what manner the royal marriage should be most fitly honoured whilst the bourgeoisie was only thinking of feathering their nests at the expense of their sovereign. Shamed out of their querrulous avarice by this outcry, the Town Council found no escape from the double expenditure of a large grant to the poor of the capital, and the preparations for a ball of much greater magnificence than they had at first intended.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of the Right Honorable W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras, after a short five months' tenure of his office. Mr. Adam was nominated to the Madras Governorship early in September of last year, but he did not arrive in India till the 13th of December, on which date he landed in Bombay, leaving for Madras three days later. Mrs. Adam did not accompany him, but came out later, going by steamer direct to Madras. The time that elapsed between the announcement of Mr. Adam's appointment and his departure admitted of demonstrations which showed the prominent position he had held in political life in England. As Liberal whip from the date of the defeat of 1874 to the victory of 1880, and as First Commissioner of Public Works from the time when Mr. Gladstone again took up reins of office till his appointment to Madras, Mr. Adam had done yeoman's service to the Liberal party, and his worth was recognised by more than one banquet in his honour before he left for India. At one assembly at Edinburgh, on November 2nd, Lord Roseberry, who presided, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Adam, whom he termed the "organiser of victory." It was Mr. Adam who, in conjunction with Lord Roseberry, planned what he himself afterwards described as the bold stroke of Mr. Gladstone contesting Midlothian, and in other ways also he, no doubt, contributed greatly to the signal success of the Liberal Party at the general election—a success which he himself prophesied, when few others even of his own party ventured to regard it as anything more than a consummation devoutly to be hoped for. On August 31st last, Sir Charles Forster and Lieut.-Col. Carington, on behalf of the "Adam Testimonial Committee," met Mr. Adam in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, for the purpose of presenting the testimonials which had been subscribed for by members of both Houses and other political friends. Sir C. Forster said he regretted that the lateness of the Session made a more formal presentation almost impossible, but on behalf of the subscribers he had great pleasure in giving expression to the strong opinion entertained by them as to the value of Mr. Adam's services, with their sincerest wishes that success and happiness might attend him. The testimonial consisted of portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, with presentation plate, on which was the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Hon. William Patrick Adam, of Blair Adam, M.P. for the united counties of Kinross and Clackmannan, by Liberal members of both Houses of Parliament, and other political friends, to mark the high appreciation of his meritorious services to the Liberal party from 1865 to 1880, especially at and previous to the General Election of 1880, when at the darkest hour of their fortunes he thought only of organizing victory." Mr. Adam in reply said it was with no ordinary feelings of gratification that he accepted the testimonial offered him on behalf of the Liberal party. In adversity and prosperity he had for many years endeavoured to serve the Liberal cause, and to have seen that cause triumphant and the victory secure would have been to him a full and sufficient reward. It had pleased his friends, however, to bestow on him a distinguished mark of their approbation, such as he never hoped for. Whatever might be his future course in life, he should regard that day with the greatest pride; and he should ever esteem it a duty and an honour to hand down to those who came after him so marked a testimonial of the kindness, cordiality, and good-will of his friends.

Before his departure for India, Mr. Adam received deputations from two or three Scotch educational bodies, who considered that sufficient effort was not being made in the cause of education in India. Mr. Adam reminded one of these deputations at Edinburgh on November 3rd that he was not then about to visit India for the first time, but had been out here before. He was in Bombay, we believe, between 1850 and 1860, and held the offices of Private Secretary to the then Governor, and, at another time, of Police Magistrate. He contested Blackmannan and Kinross in 1850, when he was defeated, and he visited India before again presenting himself for the suffrages of the constituencies which he afterwards represented for so many consecutive years.

We should mention that Mr. Adam's decease need not necessarily be ascribed, as was Lord Ripon's serious illness of last cold weather, to deleterious influences on his constitution of the Indian climate. He died from the effects of a disease he had suffered from in England, and which was as likely to have assumed a fatal form if he had remained at home. In Madras, he had already become universally popular by the kind consideration and fair spirit he invariably showed in dealing with complaints brought to his notice. His death will be sincerely regretted, not only in that Presidency, but at Home, where Liberals of all shades have been accustomed to regard him with warm admiration. His work lay rather below than above the surface—there are comparatively few notable public questions with which his name is directly connected; but its solid benefits to the Liberal party have been well known, and secured the warmest appreciation from the Liberal leaders, as from the rank and file of the party.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

THE Royal Academy dinner of last Saturday evening was looked forward to with some curiosity, as Mr. Gladstone could not well avoid going to it, and it was foreseen that in his speech he would be obliged to break the strange silence he had maintained in Parliament regarding the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield. All the earlier speeches at the banquet seemed to have been designed to goad the Premier into saying something on this subject, which has for the last fortnight occupie the thoughts of all Englishmen; for the Prince o Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir F. Leighton all dwelt upon the loss the country had sustained by the death of the great Conservative leader. Thus challenged, Mr. Gladstone could not with decency refrain from saying a few words of conventional praise about the rival whom, though dead, he still fears; but the compliments wrung from his reluctant lips were cold and clumsy. He twice repeated the statement that Lord Beaconsfield was an "extraordinary" man; and then, with perhaps intentional maladroitness, he urged that the late Earl's chances of immortality had been greatly strengthened by his good fortune in having his portrait painted by Mr. Millais before he died. I can well imagine, however, that Mr. Gladstone is in earnest in thanking Heaven for this portrait; for assuredly he could not wish that Lord Beaconsfield should become immortal in any more hideous form—I see that Mr. Millais' picture was only submitted to Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace yesterday; and I am convinced that, had the Queen seen it before, she would not have commanded that this vile caricature of the late Prime Minister should be exhibited. Possibly, some of the faults of the picture may be due to its unfinished state; but the artist seems to me to have wholly failed in catching the real expression of what was, up to the last, a noble and interesting face. There is a portrait of Lord Beaconsfield by a comparatively unknown artist, which is hung near Mr. Millais', and which is a far more truthful bit of workmanship. I prefer myself, however, the excellent portrait of the Earl painted by Weizall, which represents him addressing the House of Lords after his return from Berlin. Millais' picture shows you a worn and ghastly face, in which an evil spirit leers out of the red eyes. The nose is made too short, and the upper lip lenthened and drawn down so as to give an unnatural protuberance to the full under-lip. It shows the worth of much of the criticism that appears in the London papers, when one finds such an abomination as this picture freely praised merely because Millais has painted it. But to return to the Academy Dinner. Mr. Gladstone was in low spirits, as he always is now, and made but a short and commonplace speech. Mr. Mathew Arnold, who was asked to reply to the toast of "Literature," displayed the irritable vanity of his fraternity by contrasting the happy life spent by the grand personages present with the miseries endured by men of letters. How many miseries, I should like to know, has he endured in his life, this refined and luxurious apostle of culture? He has always managed to enjoy himself tolerably well, despite the anguish of soul he protests he suffers from having to live in a country in which, as he says, "the upper class is materialized, the middle class vulgarized, and the lower class brutalized." The only vigorous and effective speech of the evening was that made by Sir Frederick Roberts, whose health was proposed by the President. In acknowledging the honour, Sir Frederick first spoke of the services of the troops under his command, and then paid, in very significant and suggestive language, a heartfelt tribute to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield. The papers have unaccountably omitted this latter part of his speech, the *Times*' report alone containing a slight reference to it; but I am enabled, by the kindness of Sir F. Roberts, to give you his exact words, which were these:—

"Before sitting down I trust I may be permitted to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the distinguished statesman whose loss all England is mourning. The late Earl of Beaconsfield possessed many qualities peculiarly attractive to the soldier. His noble chivalry and great courage could not but find a response in the hearts of those who felt that the interests of the army were safe in the hands of one to whom the honour of his country was so dear."

At this straight hit, I am told by one who was present at the dinner, Mr. Gladstone looked daggers, while Mr. W. H. Smith leant across the table and exclaimed delightedly to General Roberts that that was the neatest point he had heard made for a long time.

With regard to the pictures in this year's Academy, there is much truth in the remark of the *Times* that the prevailing characteristic of the exhibition is its gentle dulness. This criticism is quite as applicable to the present state of English literature as to that of art. There never was a time in which the public had offered to it such an abundance of well-executed second-rate work; but of vigorous originality of thought or design the traces become rarer every day. Mr. Gladstone has started the theory that English artists are not appreciated as they ought to be abroad, because Englishmen are so rich that they buy all the best pictures produced in this country, and so do not allow them to become known on the Continent. Perhaps it may be the case that successful English painters are now too well paid. They make money so easily that the stimulus to exertion is taken away; and nothing is more remarkable in this year's exhibition than the apparent indolence of our most famous artists, who are content to send very slight works, or even in some cases not to be represented at all. Sir F. Leighton himself sets a bad example in this respect; for there is a noticeable falling off in the quality of his work year by year, and the inane alabaster dolls he has exhibited as types of beauty this year are quite unworthy of his reputation. Mr. Long's large picture, "Diana or Christ?" is the most ambitious, and in some respects the best, picture of the year. Graham's Scottish landscapes are of course very good, and Riviere displays his old power as an animal painter; but on the whole, the exhibition is one in which there is much that is pleasing, and nothing that fascinates or compels admiration.

The *Times* complains of the extreme tension of partisan feeling in Parliament, and is mildly indignant with the Opposition for not examining the Irish Land Bill in a candid and impartial spirit, instead of worrying the Ministry about Mr. Bradlaugh and the Transvaal. It seems, however, to be asking too much of human nature if we expect that men who were pursued with such rancorous malignity while they held office should have no thought now they are in Opposition but how to make the work of administration easy for their victorious antagonists. Nor is there anything in the conduct of the Ministerialists to predispose the Conservatives to a policy of conciliation. The majority of them are so rude and insolent in the airs of triumph they put on, that I often wonder some of my Jingo friends, who are specially marked down as their victims, do not protest against the unmannerly interruptions of the organized band of Boers above and below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House. Boer would be an excellent nickname in retaliation for Jingo; and a true Radical of the Wilfrid Lawson or George Campbell type should rejoice to be called by such a name, for they must think it a far finer thing to be a Boer than an Englishman. An instance of the cantankerous disposition of many of these gentlemen was given last night, when Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Ashton Dilke availed themselves of the chance offered by the motion for a vote of thanks to the troops engaged in the Afghan war to rake up disproved charges against Sir F. Roberts and to offer a series of elaborate insults to the whole British army. Of course, Mr. Gladstone deprecated such talk, but he and his colleagues did not scruple to avail themselves of the bad feeling excited in the country by the circulation of calumnies on Sir F. Roberts and the troops at Kabul in order to raise themselves into power, and their prolonged delay in proposing the vote of thanks gives countenance to the opinion boldly stated by Sir W. Lawson that they have not proposed it at all of their own free will. In fact, these outspoken supporters of the Government are constantly claiming for Mr. Gladstone the character of being the most insincere of men. They say that he is not false to all the extravagant views he put forth while in Opposition, that he only dissembles; and next Monday evening, when Mr. Labouchere moves the previous question on the very well-worded resolution for a public monument to Lord Beaconsfield, he will, no doubt, claim that the Prime Minister is at heart on his side, and lament the hard necessity which forces Mr. Gladstone to consult the inclinations of the Queen in this matter. The Opposition are probably not far wrong in thinking that all this display of independence by the Radicals might be easily kept in check if the Ministry did not wish to encourage it for their own purpose; and the blame for all the bad taste of his extreme friends falls therefore on Mr. Gladstone. The Bradlaugh incident, too, continues to excite great animosity against the Government. It is urged that Mr. Bradlaugh, who has been denounced by that sincere Freethinker, Mr. G. F. Holyoake, as a traitor to the cause of truth in offering to take the oath as it now stands, or, in other words, to commit an act of hypocrisy for the sake of getting into Parliament, has no claim whatever upon the Legislature to render necessary the introduction of a Bill for altering forms of admission to the House, and that the Government, in bringing forward such a Bill, is making an unworthy concession to the threats of intimidation which Mr. Bradlaugh has freely used. When you consider all these circumstances, you can hardly be surprised at the acrimony shown by Conservatives in debate. Even Sir S. Northcote has begun to speak in a fashion only different from that which has heretofore distinguished his style of speaking; and he promises to be a sufficiently energetic leader of the party. His authority will certainly become supreme, for the agitation in favour of the appointment of Lord Salisbury as Conservative leader has come to nothing, and the Duke of Richmond, who takes the post of leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, is not the man to assert his predominance over the leader in the House of Commons.

There are strong rumours current of considerable defections among moderate Liberals both on the Bradlaugh Relief Bill and the Irish Land Bill. The former measures will, I believe, be defeated in the House of Commons; the latter, it is now almost certain, will be rejected by the Lords. The proofs which come to hand every day that the Land Bill will fail to conciliate the Irish people have rendered public opinion in this country indifferent to the Bill; and much indignation is felt at the renewal of outrages, which is ascribed to the insufficiency of the Disarming Act lately passed by the Government. The arrest, at this juncture, of Mr. Dillon, who ought to have been the first man imprisoned under the Coercion Act, only marks more distinctly the uselessness of the Land Bill as a remedial measure. The Government has, in fact, allowed the Land League agitation to be carried to such lengths that all attempts to do away with it are now futile. Irish landlords, therefore, naturally agree that it is not worth their while to make concessions which will only whet the popular appetite for their expropriation or murder.

It is to be hoped that the assurances with which the French Government has favoured our Foreign officers as to the limits of its designs on Tunis are more sincere than those with which Russia has lately beguiled Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke as to her policy in Central Asia. The supposed recall of General Skobeleff and abandonment of operations on the Persian frontier is, of course, a mere diplomatic ruse which could deceive no one except those who wished to be deceived; and the despatch of a Greek Russian Mission from Samarcand to Kabul with the Amir Abdurraman's family shows how the Russians must chuckle over our folly in evacuating Afghanistan, and how unnecessary they count it to have much regard for English prejudices now that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville are in power. France, following suit, seems to have amused the English Government with friendly confidences while its troops conquered Tunis; and, though M. St. Hilaire disclaims any idea of annexation, I fancy it will be found a very difficult matter indeed to get the French troops out of Tunis again. Now, the occupation of Tunis by a European Power has always been one of the things regarded by English statesmen and admirals as inconsistent with the maritime ascendancy of this country in the Mediterranean. In sailing up or down the Mediterranean, you necessarily pass through the strait between the harbour of Tunis and the coast of Sicily, and all passenger steamers from Gibraltar to Alexandria, if I remember rightly, have to pass within sight of Cape Bose. Lord Nelson, therefore, used to maintain that the possession of Tunis by France would enable that country to control our commerce with the Levant and the whole of the East, and would nullify the effect of our occupation of Gibraltar or Malta. Cyprus, of course, lies still further out of the way, and is only of use as a place of arms against an enemy coming from the east and not the west of Europe. When France resolved upon the expedition to Algiers in 1829, the Duke of Wellington's Government considered what would be the position of England if Algiers were annexed, and resolved that no harm would be done so long as Tunis and Tripoli remained untouched. It would be interesting to know if the present Government has formed any opinion at all on the subject, or if it considers that the dread of French rivalry in the Mediterranean is one of those antiquated notions which have been dissipated by Liberal statesmanship. Less enlightened Englishmen may, however, be pardoned if they feel somewhat uncomfortable at seeing this strong position in the Mediterranean acquired by a Power which may very probably, in the next European war, be the fervent ally of Russia.

The Prince of Wales has sent his Indian presents to an Exhibition at York which was opened yesterday, and Dr. Birdwood has written for the occasion, at the desire of Mr. Lehmann, the member for York, a Handbook intended to illustrate the special value which the study of Indian art has for manufacturers and artisans in Yorkshire. I can recommend this book as most delightful reading. It is, I think, the clearest and most eloquent statement Dr. Birdwood has yet made of his ideas about the excellence of Indian art, and its moral and social attributes. Some of the descriptive passages are really poetical, and, if Dr. Birdwood is here and there extravagant or fantastic, at least his caprices are those of a man of taste and learning. I need not say that, in my humble judgment, he exaggerates the worth of the skill the Hindu has attained in certain handicrafts, and that his generalisations about this skill proving the soundness of Hindu society are too hasty and sweeping. After all, the Hindu excels only in what may be called subordinate departments of art; and art itself—shall I be called a Philistine for saying so?—ought, in my opinion, to occupy but a subordinate place in the life of a great nation. For it appeals, at the best, to the senses, and but indirectly to the heart or the intellect. Of course, I would except from this criticism great poems and exquisite music; but where are the Hindu poets or musicians? Where, even, are their painters or sculptors? They can carve wood and inlay metals and precious stones, but are not the triumphs of Indian architecture mainly modern, and of Moorish or European origin? Where the Hindu is apparently unapproachable is in the designs for jewellery, pottery, and carpets, and all that Dr. Birdwood says about these will carry general assent. I think, too, he is very happy in his remarks on the conventional forms always observed in the best Indian work. Greek architecture and sculpture, in their highest forms, were equally conventional; and hence, perhaps, their long, sustained excellence. But I cannot follow Dr. Birdwood in what he says about the necessary connexion between the village system, or in other words, the organisation of society on a religious and at the same time democratic basis, and excellence in art. Greek art, surely, was independent of any village system; and so were the guilds of masons who in the middle ages built our cathedrals, mostly on conventional lines of architectural beauty. In his unmeasured praises of the Indian village system Dr. Birdwood comes dangerously near to applauding the worst feature of trades' unions, its repression of individual ambition and genius; and he appears, indeed, to stigmatize the spirit of enterprise which has worked such wonders in modern society as something wholly evil. Competition, in his eyes, is something vile, which has corrupted art and industry in the west, and will be the parent of unnumbered social and political mischiefs. Is not this denunciation unjust to modern society in this part of the world? To take Dr. Birdwood's own test, is it the case, as he seems to contend, that England has ceased to produce anything but adulterated piece-goods, manufactured by machinery? I may remark, by the way, that the adulteration of cotton goods is not confined to England. "Size," says Dr. Birdwood, "is an abomination to the Hindu;" yet the Hindu uses it freely enough, I believe, in the Bombay cotton mills. But, to keep to the main question, let anyone consider what perfection of human labour is constantly expended in this country on the construction of those machines which multiply a thousandfold the industrial energy of England. When the English people are taunted with being mechanical, surely they may retort that more skill in design and workmanship is required in the making of machines which possess a creative force, and, so to speak, a soul of their own than in that of the most exquisite products of the hand-loom or the potter's wheel. Is not an 8,000-ton Cunard steam liner, with engines of 10,000 horse power, at least as wonderful a specimen of human genius and high purpose in the organisation and application of work, as even a Kashmir or Persian carpet? Remember, that the slightest flaw in any part of the machinery of any one of these ships may paralyze its action, and yet that accidents rarely or never happen; and you will be disposed, I think, to qualify Dr. Birdwood's wholesale condemnation of the morality of English industry. Take, again, in smaller matters, the mechanism of an English watch or of the revolving light in a lighthouse, and contrast the patient and delicate and exquisitely finished elaboration of these highly complicated instruments of science with the clumsy carelessness which mars the finish of nearly everything the Hindu takes in hand. And, as to appreciation of art, contrast the stately and well ordered magnificence of life in a great English country-house, surrounded by neat gardens and grounds as you see nowhere else in the world, with the barbaric tawdriness of an Indian Raja's Court, and say to which of the two the palm should be adjudged. So much I must say by way of protest against Dr. Birdwood's censures of all that is English, while I admire his enthusiasm for Indian art, and think that his aims are noble and the results of his teaching on the whole very good.

J. M. M.

A WAIL FROM THE WILDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Like the patriarch Job, I have possessed my soul in patience to a very considerable extent. I have suffered and been still. I intend to suffer and be still no longer. You will probably not be surprised to hear that I have a grievance—a grievance, I make bold to say, that goes down to the very roots of constituted powers in India, that will, if not speedily remedied, produce anarchy and chaos, not to mention a quite inexpressible amount of swearing and evil-speaking.

I only entreat you not to head this letter with any title indicative of its contents, or else no single soul will read beyond the heading, and the erudition and labour of hours will have been exhausted to no purpose. But between you and me, Mr. Editor—and the many millions of your readers—having got so far, and I trust excited an interest absorbing enough to carry you all safely over the announcement, I will, speaking metaphorically, whisper in your ears that my grievance is—*Ice*. No; I am no connexion of the gentleman in Baroda, whose pathetic "wails" in a good cause, have evidenced an *intention* quite beyond praise. Whether the population of Bombay are particularly stony-hearted, whether the first agitator in the cause of suffering mofussil humanity was not skilled in playing upon the strings of that multiform human nature of ours, it is not for me to inquire or decide. But to be very plain, concise, and convincing, I have only to add, by way of commentary, that though the people of Baroda have wailed and lamented like the nineteenth century Ezekiels, the ice famine is not yet abated in the mofussil. This state of affairs must not continue. The hopes of suffering millions (well, perhaps, not quite so many as that, but certainly of over 300) of your fellow-countrymen are fixed upon you and the support of your journal. Granted so much, and I can add this state of affairs *shall* not continue.

When I opened my case, to speak legally, I darkly hinted that the grievance of which I was the called apostle was of a nature to sap the foundations of the constituted order of things. Having subsequently revealed my text and foreshadowed the outline of my discourse, the one being ice, the other the want of it, I am quite of opinion that about 99 respectable householders out of a 100 will consider that this is a clear case of *parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*. Yet the connexion is so patently demonstrable that I am half inclined to throw myself, Mr. Editor, upon your confidence, and save myself a dissertation which I perceive will be as full of platitudes as I could wish it to be of novelties. I would do so, but the hydra-headed animal, the British public, must be approached with delicacy and tact; nothing must ever be left without explanation to the British public, because the British public would inevitably misunderstand it. Therefore, profoundly against my will, I propose to go into this matter a trifle more particularly.

It is a fact notable to all your Bombay readers that mofussil stations, especially in the far north, are replete with every comfort, necessary, and luxurious adjunct of civilized existence. It is also perhaps superfluous to expatiate upon the salubrity of the climate, the almost unvarying fineness of the weather, the "balmy breaths of spring" which fan our weary brows, and, above all, the genial midday warmth—thermometer registering from 107° to 112° in the shade: for are not all these things written in the minds of every man who has once experienced the full bliss of, say, a fortnight at Kharaghora in May?

I am not surprised that when the Bombay public reflects upon the sybaritish conditions of a mofussil existence, it should mildly deprecate our arrogance and discontent in alternately grumbling and swearing at the sudden collapse of our ice supply. I am not so foolish as to throw myself upon the sympathy of your readers. Three deaths from heat apoplexy in Baroda, three deaths from heat apoplexy in Ahmedabad—in one week! Even a finance minister might satisfactorily calculate the average to be one life per day, barring Sunday. Six Europeans, only soldiers, Mr. Editor—a very low, contemptible class, but still with a hold on life and the gladness of it as strong perhaps as yours or mine, or the club men's whose liquors, our Baroda correspondent something pathetico-ludicrously tells us, are iced regardless of expense. Six soldiers in one week, and no ice at hand to stave off the end. Well, what of it, Mr. Jones? Your drinks, I do earnestly trust, are cooled to your liking, and if Mrs. Robinson enjoys the iced champagne, why, heaven forbid that I should be unmannerly enough to intrude these unpleasant facts upon your pleasure-seeking souls. You, my very good friends, haven't seen the men die; no, very probably you wouldn't have enjoyed the sight; you *might* have been inclined to agree with me *then*; but as for expecting to catch your interest with a tale of woe quite fifty miles from your own doors! That would indeed be the veriest tyro's move. If, Mr. Editor, your readers can translate a tag of Latin, I recommend to them and to your careful attention old Horace's dictum—

> "Segnius inritant animos demissa per aurem,
> Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta." . . . .

I should like to work out my original proposition, but my digression has altogether thrown me out, and I am afraid I shall have for once to confide on the intelligence of the British public. I can only just hint at the line of argument I was going to pursue. It mainly hangs upon the doctrine of original causes. No one ever worked out this more ingeniously than Mr. Eno (N.B.—This is *not* a puff) in his remarkable advertisement commencing with a dissertation on war and ending in Fruit Salt. The application of this principle to my argument is, I earnestly hope, clear to my readers. But I have grave misgivings.

> "—Brevis esse laboro
> Obscurus fio.!

The upshot of my whole vague rambling is, Mr. Editor, that ice is necessary to suffering mortality in the mofussil; that Bombay can't or won't exert itself to assist us; that, therefore, I very respectfully request the support of your paper in ventilating, with a view to remedy, the grievance which is bringing us all to an early tomb in these uncivilized wilds.

Camp Ghazeepur, May 23. ANUBIS.

THE QUEEN EMPRESS'S BIRTH-DAY.

YESTERDAY being the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of the Empress of India's birthday, a parade of all the troops in garrison was held on the Oval in front of the Secretariat. The troops arrived on the ground soon after 5 a.m., and at 5-30 a.m., were formed up in line facing the west at open order with twelve paces interval, the Royal Artillery being on the right, next the 2-4th (King's Own) Regiment, then the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the 21st Regiment N. I., and the 25th Regiment N. I. In the absence of Brigadier-General Aitchison, Commanding the District, Colonel Dawson, of the Royal Artillery, commanded at the parade. In all about 1,271 officers and men were present on the ground, the following being the field states of the regiments and corps:—

The Royal Artillery.—1 field officer, 1 captain, 8 subalterns, 10 staff sergeants and sergeants, 5 trumpeters, 13 saluting party, and 141 rank and file, making a total of 179.

2-4th (King's Own) Regiment.—2 majors, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 second lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 3 staff sergeants, 9 sergeants, 13 corporals, 33 band and drummers, 5 pioneers, and 166 rank and file, making a total of 237.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—10 officers, 14 sergeants, 5 buglers, 2 army staff officers, 4 sergeants, and 96 rank and file, making a total of 131.

21st Regiment N. I.—1 field officer, 1 subaltern, 9 native officers, 25 havildars, 21 drummers and fifers, 1 naique, and 267 rank and file, making a total of 325.

25th Regiment N. I.—1 wing commander, 1 wing officer, 1 quarter-master, 1 medical officer, 2 attached officers, 7 subedars, 4 jemadars, 27 havildars, 22 naiques, 10 drummers, and 323 rank and file, making a total of 399.

The European troops were in white uniform; the staff in review order. An imperial salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting battery in connection with the parade. The line then broke into column, and the troops marched past the Commanding Officer.

THE APOLLO GARDENS.

MR. C. BOUNEVIALLE, the proprietor of these gardens, provided amusement for a large number of people last evening. Music and dancing, athletics and theatrical performances were prominent among the attractions of the programme. The Victoria Loftus Troupe gained fresh renown by their admirable entertainment, the fun of which was highly appreciated. The fête altogether was a success, and calculated to encourage Mr. Bounevialle to repeat the experiment on the next public holiday.

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

Estimated for the whole year, £17,200,000, (Rs. 20,64,00,000), at the average rate of 1s. 8d., loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee, 3,44,00,000.

In the month of April, 1881, £16,97,318, (Rs. 2,04,78,000), at the average rate of 1s. 7·89d., loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee, 35,01,820.

THE BOERS AND THEIR QUARREL WITH US.

THE writer of the article on "Ministerial Embarrassments," on which we commented lately, while admitting that it was impossible to say what might or might not have happened if the Conservatives had remained in power, said that it was at least indisputable that the Boers, who rose in 1881, had for three years previously *acquiesced in British Government*. The following letter from Sir Garnet Wolseley, which is given as an appendix to a recent Blue Book, will show whether this thesis can be maintained. There is much in the letter calling for comment, but we reproduce it now as disposing finally of assertions similar to that which we have referred to:—

General Sir G. WOLSELEY, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Bart. (Received December 2, 1879.)

Fort Weeber, October 29, 1879.

Sir,—I regret to inform you that the attitude of the Boers in the Transvaal appears to me to have assumed a serious aspect.

I have myself trusted always that the common sense of the people would gradually commend the advantages of British Government to their understanding, and that antagonism to our rule would die out.

I have been assured constantly that the doubts which the people have been encouraged to entertain as to the intentions of the British Government regarding the maintenance of Her Majesty's sovereignty here have been among the main causes of the disquiet of the country; and I hoped that by decisive utterances and by a definitive proclamation, a copy of which I had the honour to transmit to you in my Despatch of the 1st instant,* I might succeed in beginning to allay the existing restlessness.

I fear that no such success has been attained, and I am compelled most reluctantly to recognise the continuance of grave discontent.

I am informed on all sides that it is the intention of the Boers to fight for independence. I am told that the farms in the Pretoria and Middelburg district are deserted by the men belonging to them, and that a force is gathering in the High Veldt, while there is said to be every evidence at the farmhouses of preparations for a conflict.

I understand it was the opinion of Sir B. Frere expressed on more than one occasion, that the majority of the inhabitants of this territory were favourable to the annexation. I regret to say that I can see no ground for such a belief. There is no doubt, I think, that the people are incited to discontent and rebellion by ambitious agitators, but I am compelled also to allow, from evidence that reaches me in many ways, that the timid and the wavering who are overawed into taking side against us are comparatively a small party, and that the main body of the Dutch population are disaffected to our rule.

On the other hand, almost all the trade and commerce of the country are in the hands of Englishmen, who welcomed the advent of British Government with rejoicing, and who have incurred much illwill by the open and patriotic avowal of their support of our policy.

Even were it not impossible, for many other reasons to contemplate a withdrawal of our authority from the Transvaal, the position of insecurity in which we should leave this loyal and important section of the community by exposing them to the certain retaliation of the Boers, would constitute, in my opinion, an insuperable obstacle to retrogression.

Subject to the same danger, moreover, would be those of the Boers, whose superior intelligence and courageous character has rendered them loyal to our Government.

It is difficult to trace the origin and working of feelings so little allied with reason as those that would drive the Boers to revolt; but I think it may certainly be said that this people, whether rightly or wrongly, have since last April cherished the notion that owing to the apparent approval with which Sir B. Frere transmitted a petition for independence from the Committee of the Boers to you, the Transvaal was likely to be restored to the Dutch.

This notion has received a rude shock from my public utterances, and the intensity of the disappointment is proportionate to the length of time during which hopes of another issue have been fermenting.

During this unfortunate interval the people have so fretted themselves with imaginations of their unhappy condition, that many who, though originally opposed to the annexation were prepared to acquiesce in it, have now gone over to the side of the party of action. The grievance has become largely a sentimental one, and turns upon the delicate and sensitive points of national dignity and injured honour.

I do not wish to imply that I myself apprehend the serious outbreak that is said to be threatened, but I have felt it my duty to state that there is good reason for the conclusion, which is now accepted, I think, even more completely by Colonel Lanyon than by me, that the main body of the Boers have a rooted dislike to English Government.—I have, &c.,

G. J. WOLSELEY, General.

The Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart.

* No. 121 of C. 2482, February 1880.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

Address by Rev. L. O. Sprefsrud, St. Andrew's Church, Fort, 8 p.m.

Fair, opposite the Fort Police Court, this evening.

Gaiety Theatre, Loftus Troupe, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Shah Jehan, from Aden. Yesterday:—Teheran (s), Venice; Hamsteds (s), Cardiff; Arrow (s), C. Cutch; Geelong (s), China; Pachumba (s), P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Geelong (s), to China; Arrow (s), C. and Cutch; Pachumba (s), P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

THE SANTHALS.—An address on the Santhals and Mission work in Santhalestan will be given by the Rev. L. O. Sprefsrud (colleague of the Rev. H. P. Boerresen) in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, this evening at eight o'clock.

FAIR.—A fair will be held this evening on the Esplanade, opposite the Fort Police Court, on the Parsee festival called Adar Jassan.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—We have been requested to intimate that Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee has accepted the Honorary Secretaryship of the Western India Rifle Association, and that all references on subjects connected with the Association should be sent to his address from this date.—*Deccan Herald.*

THEFTS.—Doomishunt Jodagurmull, a pearl merchant, residing at Bhooleshwur, reported to the Police on Monday last the theft of gold ornaments and pearls of the value of Rs. 2,457 from his premises. Police inquiries are in progress.—Merwanjee Nowrojee, a liquor shopkeeper at Byculla, reported to the Police on the same day the theft of a box containing silk wearing apparel and gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,365, the property of the complainant, and alleged to have been stolen from the residence of the complainant's mother-in-law at Parsee Wada.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

ON Monday afternoon last, a Mahomedan named Shaik Adam Dada Mea, aged about 30 years, residing with his wife named Kateejah Bebee, in a room on the 3rd story of the house in 2nd Don Tad Row, wounded his wife with a knife so severely that she died at the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning. It appears that the husband and wife quarrelled on Monday morning. During the afternoon of the same day she told her husband she was going to see her uncle, and was about to leave the house for that purpose when her husband pulled her back into the room and closed the door. Directly afterwards the woman was heard shrieking and crying out that her husband was beating her to death, and a neighbour, an old man named Hajee Mahomed Sheriff, knocked at the door of the room. Shaik Adam told him, it appears, to go away, and he went and informed the landlord of the house, who also lived in the same building. The landlord at once sent for a policeman, who on his arrival forced the door open and arrested Shaik Adam Dada Mea, who was found inside besmeared with blood. The woman was lying on a mat in a pool of blood. Her face and other parts of the body also bore severe cuts, apparently inflicted with a knife. The policeman asked Shaik Adam for the knife he had used, and the man pointed to a small quilt and bedding which was rolled up and hung on a peg on the wall of the room. On going to the bedding the sepoy found a knife between its folds bearing stains of fresh blood. The woman was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where she died from the effects of the wounds yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock.

The Coroner, Dr. Blaney, held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Khateeja woman. The evidence of Fatma, woman, the mother of the deceased, was taken, which went to show that the deceased was eighteen years of age, and was married to Shaik Adam Enoos Dadoo about nine years ago. She resided in the same street as the deceased and her husband, and earned her living by selling *biddees*. Deceased and her husband did not live on amicable terms, but constantly quarrelled. About a year ago she was assaulted by her husband, and was treated at the J. J. Hospital, on which occasion the husband was charged before a Police Magistrate for an assault, but deceased refused to prosecute, and he was liberated on giving bail for Rs. 100 for his future good behaviour. Subsequently there had been many quarrels between them. On Monday afternoon witness was informed that deceased had been assaulted, and saw her at the J. J. Hospital. Deceased had several wounds on her face, arms, and abdomen. She bore a good character, and she maintained the house with her earnings. Shaik Adam had been addicted to drink, but he gave it up about a year ago. He constantly accused deceased of being unfaithful to him.

At the close of the above evidence, the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to 2 p. m. this day (Wednesday), to be held at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

AN OMNIBUS COMPANY AT ALLAHABAD.—Some enterprising Parsees, headed by one Mr. Bomanjee Patel, are about to start an Omnibus Company in this station. They will commence business with only one vehicle, but if the concern is found likely to prove remunerative, they are ready at once to put on others. The "bus" will first go to the station to meet the mail, from Bombay to Delhi, and will afterwards be available, near the city market, to bring vakils, clerks, &c., to the public offices and back. We should think that there was a good opening for a company of this kind, so long as the charges are moderate.—*Pioneer.*

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

EATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, MAY 24.

The Right Hon'ble W. J. Adam, Governor of dras, died at Ootacamund this morning at -40 a.m.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 24.

H. E. the Governor of Madras expired at wenty minutes to twelve this morning.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 24.

After a sickness of ten days, the Governor of Madras has succumbed to the disease which on previous occasions has caused him anxiety at home. He died at 11-40 this morning in the presence of his mily and the Bishop of Madras.

His Excellency is deeply regretted, for his kindness, sociability, and accessibility won the esteem of all. His death is regarded as a personal loss by those who knew him; his visit to Mysore tried him severely though no signs of the coming attack presented themselves. He proceeded apparently in good health to the Neilgherries at the end of March. Since his arrival at Ootacamund his health was uncertain, but no anxiety was caused, and he took much equestrian exercise, and hunted and walked.

On the 14th instant he was present at the concluding day at Wellington Races, and was attacked on the race course by violent paroxysms of pain from his old complaint and fainted. He had recovered sufficiently by the 16th to allow of his removal to Ootacamund, but the journey was immediately followed by a return of the disease in an aggravated form. Since then his condition has caused great anxiety. Last Saturday symptoms of particular gravity set in, and yielded to no treatment.

Last evening the doctors saw the end was approaching, and that there was no room for hope. He arrived at Madras on the 18th December; he was sworn in on the 20th; his appearance was not robust, and it was doubted if he would be enabled to endure five years' wear and tear of the heat of India, but the climate is not supposed to have increased the liability to disease, which the doctors say might have been experienced anywhere. The warmest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Adam's bereavement.

In consequence of the Governor's death, Mr. William Huddleston, Senior Civil Member of Council, temporarily acts as Governor.

A salute of honour in memory of the Governor is now being fired from Fort St. George. All the flags flying half mast high.

The heat has been intense here for the last few days. This evening there is a stormy look in the clouds and sea. The Mirzapore arrived to-day from Calcutta. She touched land thirteen miles north of Madras last night, but got off without sustaining any injury.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AWARDS TO GENERALS SIR F. ROBERTS AND SIR D. STEWART.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Sir Donald Stewart and Sir F. Roberts were each to receive £12,500 for their services in Afghanistan. His Lordship positively denied that Sir F. Roberts had been promised £20,000.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Mr. Brennand, the Secretary of the Irish Land League, has been arrested.

H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold has been raised to the Peerage under the title of the Duke of Albany.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

The troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday.

Consols 102⅞.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

The following appointments have been gazetted:—Colonel Charles Johnson, to be Knight Commander of the Bath; Colonel Allen Johnson, Colonel Macbean, Colonel Hoggan, Colonel Ross, and Colonel Armstrong, all of the Bengal Staff Corps, Colonel Macdonald, Bombay Staff Corps, and Colonel Hill, Bengal Infantry, to be Companions of the Bath.

The Maharana of Udeypur has been appointed Grand Commander of the Star of India.

General Cavenagh, Mr. Gordon (Commissioner of Mysore), Messrs. C. U. Aitchison, Forsyth, and Lepel Griffin, and Tukht Sing, Thakore of Bhownugger, have been appointed Knights Commander of the Star of India.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 23.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 22nd.

LISBON, MAY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Camorta, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 22nd inst.

ADEN, MAY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollers........................ 4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm with hardening tendency inspired by cotton, but buyers operate very cautiously.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84⅞
4½ do. do.	91
3 do. Consols for account	102⅞
5 do. French Rente	119½
Bar Silver	51⅝

Arrival.—Clan Stewart.

Departures.—Agnes, Napier, and Rannoch.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

	Farht.
At 6 a.m.	82·7°
„ 10 a.m.	89·2
„ 2 p.m.	90·2
„ 4 p.m.	88·9

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 23, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	83·1

IT is reported from Bagdad, under date the 17th May, that the deaths from plague at Nejef show a slight decrease, that a few sporadic cases have been reported in the neighbourhood of Jarrah, and that Bagdad and Busrah continue healthy.

EARLY in 1877, after many acts of hostility by the Utman Khels, culminating in what was known as the Swat canal outrage, a small force set out from Mardan, under the then Major Cavagnari, and, after a long and troublesome night-march of upwards of thirty miles, succeeded in surrounding the village of Sapri, and securing the ringleaders in the recent outrages. Those who remember the main incident are not, says a contemporary, likely to have forgotten how one ruffian, the leader in the worst of outrages, knowing that nothing could prevent his capture, came out of the house in which he had been sleeping, and while pretending to submit, suddenly rushed on a native officer present, and stabbed him with a dagger, which providentially snapped on a pocket-book in the *tehsildar's* breast pocket. The *tehsildar* is now an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Mian Ruku, the outlaw, was cut down dead on the spot. Over four years have elapsed, and now we hear from Peshawur that the widow of Mian Ruku and her son, who, strange to say, bears the same name as the officer whom his father tried to murder, have just been murdered in a family quarrel at the same village where the husband came to a violent end.

THE *Pioneer*:—"During the second week in August, 1880, the Kakuris of Zobe, with other hill men, collected and attacked the outpost of Kach, which lies about 27 miles to the north-east of Quetta. The attack was met and defeated with great loss to the Kakurs by the 16th Bombay Native Infantry under Colonel Reive, whilst some subsequent fighting was carried out in the most skilful manner by Major Moseley, of the Biluch Guides, and a company of Bombay sepoys. Had any miscarriage occurred on this occasion, the Bolan would have been harried, and very serious complications must have resulted. The fight occurred at a crisis, and its results were of the highest value. Government published the despatches describing it, and appeared well pleased with Colonel Reive and his men. There the matter seems to have ended. But is this creditable to our military administration?"

IT is said that Colonel C. G. Gordon, having been offered the appointment of commanding the Royal Engineers at the Mauritius, will shortly proceed to that island.

THE 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars are about to lose their popular Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Carnett having sent in his papers to retire from the "Cherubins."

Life understands it to be the opinion of his physician, Sir Andrew Clarke, that whether the Irish Land Bill passes this session or not, Mr. Gladstone should almost immediately seek the quiet shelter of the Upper House.

ONE of the London dailies says that those Radical members of the House of Commons who have desired to oppose the erection of a monument to Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey claim already to be supported by nearly a hundred of their colleagues.

THERE is to be more unity amongst the Russian Ministers for the future. Hitherto each Minister has been allowed to submit measures to the Emperor on his own responsibility, but they are to communicate with each other first, and thus give more solidity to the Administration.

IT has been arranged that the Ajax and Agamemnon, now approaching completion, shall be the last of the large ships of Her Majesty's Navy to be armed with muzzle-loading guns, and they would receive weapons of the new pattern were they not too far advanced in construction to permit of any change in the character of their armament.

YOUNG Ralph Disraeli, the *World* says, will not be a very large landed proprietor after all. The Hughenden estate consists of only thirteen hundred acres. Nor will Benjamin Disraeli's successor be a very extensive landlord, as there are only eight tenants. The estate is likely to realise £2,000 a year for the heir.

THE Attorney-General's Bill to amend the law relating to Parliamentary Oaths provides that the 4th section of the Act of 1866, by which an affirmation was allowed to be taken by Quakers, shall be so extended that that affirmation can be taken by any member of either House of Parliament who may think fit to take it.

MR. HENRY G. CHURCHILL, of Abbotsford, Kenilworth, Editor of the "Cheveley Novels," informs *Life* that "it is far from the truth to fix the authorship of the 'Cheveley Novels' upon an Oxford Undergraduate." The author, who has just recovered from a long illness, has nearly completed the third work of the series, and a fourth and fifth are "on the stocks."

ON the arrival of the 14th Hussars in India (a Society paper says) Colonel Arbuthnot was expected to say good-bye to the regiment and return to England, his term of service with the "King's" having come to a close. "His retirement would have taken place some months back had not the despatch of his regiment from India to Natal sent the Colonel out from England on a fools' errand."

Life learns, "from a very high authority," that the retirement of Lord Ripon from the Viceroyalty of India will be shortly announced. "The reason assigned will be indifferent health; but the real reason will, I affirm once more, be Kandahar." The same paper remarks:—There is a strong probability that Lord Dufferin—as incomparably the best card in the diplomatic pack of the Government—will be reserved for Calcutta after Constantinople.

THE death is announced at Ipswich of Major Janckewicz, who served under Napoleon in the disastrous Russian campaign and also fought on his side at the battle of Waterloo. During the Crimean war he supported the formation of a Polish contingent who aided the Turks. Major Janckewicz, who is said to have been closely related to the Royal Family of Poland, was on his eighty-eighth year, and had for some time been in receipt of a pension from the British Government.

MR. SUTER has not yet been freed from the hands of his captors. The retreat of the brigands is cut off on the land side by the Turkish troops, and by sea by gunboats. A day or two ago a Turkish gun vessel chased a barque which was believed to be manned by the brigands, and, having several times vainly summoned her to stop, sank her. A Constantinople telegram says it is feared that Mr. Suter may have been on board. Mr. Consul Blunt, however, continues to negotiate with the brigands, disregarding the rumour.

IT is stated by the *Daily News* that the portrait of Lord Beaconsfield by Mr. Millais, which is now on exhibition at the Royal Academy, has been purchased by Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., for £2,000. *Life*, however, says:—"Should the Queen not exercise her right of 'first purchase' in regard to Mr. Millais' portrait of Lord Beaconsfield, and should the suggestion not be given effect to, that it be bought by the nation and placed in the National Portrait Gallery, there will be a keen competition between Lord Rosebery and Mr. W. H. Smith, both of whom are willing to "bid any amount." The news that the portrait has actually been acquired by Mr. W. H. Smith is premature."

A PARLIAMENTARY paper showing the gross public income and expenditure in the year ended March 31, 1881, was issued the day the mail left. The total income was £84,031,287 17s. 5d., and the excess of income over the expenditure in the year, £933,363 3s. Amongst the items of income are the following:—Customs, £19,184,000; excise, £25,300,000; stamps, £11,940,000; land tax and house duty, £2,740,000; property and income tax £10,650,000; Post-office, £6,700,000; telegraph service, £1,600,000; Crown lands, £390,000 The interest on advances for local works amounted to £1,048,882 6s. 10d.; and the interest on purchase money of Suez Canal shares was £198,829 2s.; other miscellaneous receipts amounted to £4,289,576 8s. 7d.

THE Bill which Lord Denman has introduced into the House of Lords has for its preamble these words:—"Whereas many soldiers on active service would endure a flogging rather than imprisonment without or with hard labour, and courts-martial and commanding officers might wish to apportion punishment, and to have, and at their discretion give, an option, as is the case where a fine is imposed with an alternative of imprisonment." It proposes to enact that "it shall be lawful to sentence any convicted soldier to a punishment according to rules made by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, coupled with the choice instead of imprisonment or hard labour of the punishment of more or fewer lashes, according to the gravity of his offence and the sentence passed upon him, such lashes in every respect in accordance with this Act, and never exceeding twenty-five lashes, with a power to turn the coat of the offender for the same time as his imprisonment or hard labour would have lasted."

IN the conference-room of the House of Commons on May 5th, a meeting of the Irish extreme Home Rule party was held, which, commencing at midday, lasted nearly four hours. Thirty-five members were present, including Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Healy, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Lalor, and Major Nolan; and a stormy discussion took place. At its close the following motion, moved by Mr. Parnell and seconded by Mr. Lalor, was carried by a majority of 17 to 12, the rest of the members abstaining from voting:—"That we, the members of the Irish Parliamentary party, will best show our sense of the arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct of the Government in arresting our honourable friend and colleague, Mr. J. Dillon, when on his way to take part in the discussion on the Land Bill, and our opinion of the inadequacy of the Bill in its present shape, by refraining from following the Government into the division lobby in the party division about to take place on the second reading of the Bill, and by leaving the House in a body when the division is called."

MR. BESLEY, on behalf of Col. Dawkins, made an application to the Central Criminal Court, on May 2, that the recognizances to prosecute his client might be discharged. Col. Dawkins was committed to this court upon the charge of having assaulted General Stevenson. The proceedings arose out of some dispute in connection with a court of inquiry concerning Colonel Dawkins, of which General Stevenson was a member, Mr. Besley stated that Colonel Dawkins, having felt himself aggrieved, and being under the impression that General Stevenson, as a member of the court of inquiry, had greatly, wronged him, committed the assault in question in order that the whole matter might be investigated. After what had taken place at the police-court, however, and having heard the explanations of General Stevenson, Colonel Dawkins wished to express his regret at what had taken place, and offered an apology for his conduct. The counsel then read the following letter, addressed by his client to General Stevenson:—"With reference to the charge of assault preferred by you against me at the Marlborough Street Police Court, and for which I have been committed for trial, I desire to express regret and apologise for the assault which occurred, both with reference to the recent public matter in which I considered myself wronged by you, and in which I believed that it might lead to an investigation of the proceedings of the court of inquiry of 1865. Having regard to the evidence given by you recently at the police-court that you had not unduly influenced the court of inquiry, I confess that my views are now altered and withdraw such imputation. I request you to accept this apology with the view to its being made public, and to assent to the withdrawal of further proceedings; and I pledge myself not again to molest you.—W. G. Dawkins." Mr. Besley said that after the expression of regret on the part of Col. Dawkins, and the fact that the prosecution did not object to the course he was taking, he hoped the Court would grant his application. Mr Poland, who appeared for General Stevenson, said that his client having received the apology of Col. Dawkins was unwilling to subject him to the degradation of being tried at the Central Criminal Court; and on the understanding that the offence would not be repeated, he would withdraw from the prosecution. The Recorder acceded to the application.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, Commander A. C. Loggin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 5 o'clock with the English mails of the 6th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

M. A. G. Bloomfield.
Mr. and Mrs. Haig and two children.
Lieut. J. McN. Walter.
Lieut. E. C. Hawkeshaw.
Mr. and Mrs. Lucas.
Capt. W. D. Spring.
Capt. A. C. Denny.
Capt. G. H. S. Hinde.
2nd Lieut. W. A. Cuppage.
Mr. Travers.
Mr. G. Bennison.
Mr. John Watson.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Gregory.
Mr. G. B. Pritchard.
Lieut.-Col. Hooper.
Mrs. Blowers.

FROM SUEZ.—Captain Taylor.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Yardley and servant.
Three men and one woman.
Abba and three friends.
Shiek Alli Ahmed.
Jamsetjee.
Tholswnna.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH APRIL TO 6TH MAY INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Hughenden Manor and church on Saturday.

Her Majesty held a Council at Windsor on Monday, at which Lord Carlingford was sworn in as Lord Privy Seal.

The King and Queen of Sweden arrived on Monday at Bournemouth, where they propose to remain for some time.

The Prince of Wales left London on Wednesday evening for Vienna, to be present at the marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria with the Princess Stephanie of Belgium.

The Duchess of Edinburgh returned to London on Friday from St. Petersburg.

Prince Leopold made a speech on Wednesday at the Mansion-house in support of the objects of the Charity Organisation Society.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers, except Lords Granville, Spencer, and Carlingford were present. At another Council, held on Wednesday, all the Minsters were present.

The House of Lords re-assembled last night after the Eastern vacation. Lord Granville made a sympathetic reference to the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, in which the Duke of Richmond joined. Earl Granville then moved, and Lord Cranbrook seconded, a vote of thanks to the Army engaged in recent operationsin Afghanistan, which was carried without dissent.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Richard moved a resolution deprecating the power of annexing territory and declaring war exercised by British representatives in various parts of the world, but after debate it was negatived by 72 to 64. The opium traffic between India and China was also discussed, but no motion was made. On Monday Mr. Labouchere gave notice of opposition to the proposal for a monument to Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey at the public expense. The debate on the Irish Land Bill was resumed by Lord Elcho, who moved an amendment condemning the measure as being unsound, unjust, and impolitic. Mr. W. H. Smith criticised the Bill, and suggested certain alterations. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Rogers, and Smyth spoke in approval of the measure, and Mr. A. Balfour took an opposite view. The debate was again adjourned. The Attorney-General then introduced a Bill to amend the Parliamentary Oaths Act, the gist of which is to allow members to affirm if they should so prefer. According to previous arrangement, the discussion was adjourned. On Tuesday, Mr. Blennerhassett moved a resolution in favour of abolishing the landlord's power of distress for rent of agricultural holdings. Sir W. Harcourt supported the resolution, and, after considerable debate, the resolution was agreed to without a division. Mr. Monk moved to modify the rule of the House against proceeding with opposed Bills after 12-30, to which, after some discussion, Lord Hartington declared his assent, but the debate was adjourned. On Wednesday the Speaker informed the House of the arrest of Mr. Dillon, M.P. The Bill for closing public-houses in Wales on Sunday was read a second time. A Bill to abolish the monopoly of existing banks to issue notes was discussed and withdrawn. Last night, after a great number of questions and notices of motion, Lord Hartington moved a vote of thanks to the troops engaged in Afghanistan, and, after some opposition from Mr. Healy and Sir W. Lawson, the vote was agreed to. The debate on the Irish Land Bill was then resumed.

Sir S. Northcote, speaking at a Conservative dinner on Wednesday at Kettering, spoke hopefully of the prospects of the party, and said the selection of a future leader would not produce disunion among the chiefs of the party.

Mr. J. R. Lowell, the United States Minister, presided on Wednesday at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund.

The annual dinner preceding the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition was held on Saturday, the Prince of Wales, Mr. Gladstone, and other distinguished guests being present.

A telegram from Montevideo was received on Tuesday at the Admiralty, announcing that Her Majesty's steam sloop Doterel had been blown up on the 26th of April in Magellan Straits, and it is feared that upwards of 130 lives have been lost.

Mr. Miall, formerly M. P. for Bradford, died on Friday, aged 72. Mr. Gurdon, formerly M. P. for West Norfolk, died on Thursday, aged 83.

A demurrer to a plea raised by Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., in the action against him for penalties for sitting and voting without having taken the oath, was decided against him on Monday by the Lords Justices of Appeal.

A young man has been remanded at Leeds for turning off a gaslight in the Theatre Royal, which led to panic and severe injuries to a number of persons.

The sudden flooding of a coal mine near Hanley on Tuesday caused an explosion of gas, and seven men who were working at the time were killed.

Albert Moore, a private in the 52nd Foot, was convicted on Saturday of the murder of Mary Ann Marsh, and was sentenced to death.

The young man Augustus Payne was tried at Aylesbury Assizes on a charge of having murdered Mrs. Reville at Slough, but the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

A large canister filled with gunpowder with a burning fuse attached, was found on Wednesday night placed at the entrance of the ammunition magazine of the Wolverhampton Volunteers.

A proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant was issued on Saturday night declaring the county and city of Dublin to be a prescribed district under the Protection Act.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., addressed a Land meeting at Grangemockler on Sunday, and urged his hearers to adhere to the doctrines of the League, and they would then be enabled to resist successfully all the efforts of the landlords. On Monday Mr. Dillon was arrested under a Lord-Lieutenant's warrant, and was taken to Kilmainham Gaol.

A man named Joyce was arrested at Galway on board an outward bound steamer for New York on suspicion of being one of the party who murdered the caretaker of a farm in Connemara.

Two young men were fired at and wounded in Dublin on Sunday night. The outrage is believed to be connected with Fenianism.

OBITUARY.—R. K. Dick, late Bengal C.S.; Lieut.-Col. J. T. Clarke, Mad. Ret.; Sir Edward Blount, Bart.; Mr. B. Gurdon, late M.P.; E. Miall, late M.P.; Mr. Robert Drummond; W. Scott, M.D., late E.I.Co.; J. W. Brooke, J.P. and D.L. for Suffolk; the Hon. Maria Wrottesley; the Countess de Montgelas; the Hon. Anne Shawe; Mr. E. Hermon, M.P. for Preston.

FRENCH troops have occupied Biserta, and a column is advancing in the direction of Tunis, but it is not known whether the occupation of the city is intended. Great excitement prevails among the natives, and the Bey has withdrawn from Tunis to a fortified position in the vicinity.

The Turkish Government has formally signified its acceptance of the proposed arrangement of the frontier question.

Another encounter has occurred near Prisrend between Albanian insurgents and Turkish troops. The former, after severe fighting, were defeated with great loss on both sides.

Great dissatisfaction is stated to prevail in Russia at the continued absence of the Emperor from St. Petersburg and the non-announcement of any intended constitutional reforms. At Elizabethgrad, in Kherson, there have been anti-Jewish riots. Several hundred houses were wrecked, and many persons were injured. Revolutionary proclamations continue to be surreptitiously placarded in the streets of St. Petersburg.

A Persian Embassy, headed by Prince Mirza, arrived at St. Petersburg on Monday.

The Committee of the Monetary Conference met on Tuesday in Paris, Mr. Fremantle representing great Britain. A programme of questions to be discussed was agreed upon.

Intelligence from South Africa continues to report excitement among the natives and hostility towards the Boers. The loyalist refugees from the Transvaal held a meeting at Newcastle, and determined to petition the British Government for compensation i consequence of the loss entailed by their enforced flight.

In closing the Session of the Free State Volksraad, the President, Mr. Brand, asked and obtained permission to attend the sittings of the Transvaal Commissioners.

The Basuto Chiefs having requested Sir H. Robinson to arbitrate between them and the Cape Government, he has recommended them to submit on certain terms, in which case a complete amnesty would be granted.

The Republican Senators at Washington have agreed upon an arrangement for putting an end to the protracted deadlock of business.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. D. M. Smeaton, B. C. S.
Mr. C. W. Imrie, B. C. S.
Mr. J. A. Marcel, B. C. S.
Mr. G. S. D. Dale, B. C. S.
Mr. A. R. Bulman, B. C. S.
Mr. J. W. A. McNair, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. C. Douglas, B.U.C.S.
Mr. J. L. Ogilvie, B. U. C. S.
Mr. R. L. Campbell, B. U. C. S.
Mr. R. F. Dallas, B. U. C. S.
Mr. E. F. Hudson, B.U.C.S.
Mr. J. Mckee, B. Uncov.
Col. H. A. Browne, B. Inf.
Col. B. Walton, B. S. C.
Major G. W. Rogers, B.S.C.
Major A. B. Hepburn, B. S. C.
Major C. K. MacKinnon, B. S. C.
Lieut. H. T. Faithful, B.S.C.
Lieut. F. G. L. Mainwaring, B. S. C.
Surg.-Major F. Odevaine, B.
Surg.-Major B. Franklin, B.
Surg. F. P. Edis, B.
Vet.-Surg. G. A. Oliphant, B
Apothecary J. E. Cooney, B.
Mr. H. T. Knox, M. C. S.
Mr. G. W. Fawcett, M. C. S.
Mr. L. A. Campbell, M.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. J. N. Wilson, M. S. C.
Maj. W. R. Sheffield, M.S.C.
Major G. Chrystie, M. S. C.
Major H. R. Ogilvie, M. Inf.
Depy. Surg.-Genl H. R. Oswald, M. D., M.
Surg.-Major F. H. Blenkinsop, M.
Mr. J. K. Spence, Bo. C. S.
Mr. J. A. Yates, Bo. U. C. S.
Mr. W. L. Howard, Bo. U. C. S.
Major G. A. Jacob, Bo. S.C.
Asst. Apothecary T. C. Stephens, Bo.
Sub-Conductor P. Gallagher, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Surg.-Major G. W. Jameson, B., 3 mo.
Mr. C. W. Burroughs, M. U. C. S., 6 mo.
Lieut. F. J. Tobin, Bo. S. C., 3 mo.
Assistant Apothecary W. Church, Bo , 6 mo.
Col. C. L. R. Glasfurd, Bo. S. C., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. L. A. W. Rind, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. A. Davies, M. C. S.
Surg.-Major G. S. W. Ogg, M.
Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Bo. C.S.

PARLIAMENT'S THANKS TO THE SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN THE AFGHAN WAR.

IN the House of Lords, on May 5th, Earl Granville, in moving a vote of thanks to the soldiers engaged in the recent Afghan campaign, said he should scrupulously avoid any allusion that could possibly lead to political discussion, and should simply ask their lordships to perform what he believed to be the most agreeable Parliamentary duty they had, viz., to acknowledge the manner in which our gallant soldiers brilliantly and successfully sustained the honour of the British arms. (Cheers.) The noble earl recalled the principal incident of the war and the several achievements of the British commanders, particularly dwelling on General Roberts' splendid march from Kabul to Kandahar—321 miles in 23 days. (Cheers.) Besides the distinguished officers whose names were recited in the resolution he had to propose, it must be obvious to those who had read the military despatches that there were many others, both Indian and European, who had materially contributed to the final success of the campaign. (Cheers.) The deeds had not been forgotten, and they were entitled to the strongest feeling of gratitude from the country in whose service they fought. (Cheers.) His lordship also spoke of the gallantry and devotion shown by the non-commissioned officers and men, observing that he could imagine no reward more dear to them than words of sympathy from their fellow-countrymen at home. (Cheers.) He moved: "That the thanks of this House be given to General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India, for the ability and judgment with which he directed the recent operations from September, 1879, to September, 1880, in Afghanistan; that the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Onsiphorus Bright, K.C.B., Major-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Major-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., Major-General (local) John Watson, C.B., V.C., and other officers of the army both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operation in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions during the late campaign; that this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Afghanistan during the late campaign, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour; that the said resolution be transmitted by the Lord Chancellor to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and that his lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein."

Viscount Cranbrook seconded. He desired to express on the part of those with whom he acted their entire and cordial concurrence in the vote of thanks just moved by the noble earl. (Cheers.) It was a great satisfaction to know that in any future troubles that might arise in connection with our Indian Empire we might have such splendid soldiers and administrators to rely upon as Generals Haines Roberts, Stewart, Phayre, and others, who had rendered such signal service in the late campaign. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Cambridge thoroughly concurred with this motion. He was glad that the name of Sir F. Haines, the Commander-in-Chief, was included in the list of those who had taken a prominent part in the campaign. There had been no man more ready personally to take the field than General Haines, and it was only because his presence was essential at the seat of Government that he had been obliged to entrust the active operations to others. He would also like to acknowledge the extremely valuable services of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General—their duties, which were very trying and onerous, had been performed in a manner which enabled the Commander-in-Chief always to have the troops in the right place at the right time. (Cheers.) The illustrious Duke also eulogised the gallantry and devotion of the native troops, and observed that so popular was the service with them that he had the authority of Sir F. Haines and Sir F. Roberts for saying that had it been necessary to prolong the campaign there would have been no difficulty whatever in maintaining the strength of army in the field. (Cheers.)

Lord Lytton wished to bear his personal testimony to the ability of the distinguished officers mentioned in the resolution, and to their high sense of duty. The discipline and steadiness of the troops had been beyond all praise. (Cheers.)

The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

In the House of Commons on the same day,

The Marquis of Hartington rose to propose the vote of thanks of which he had given notice, and which was in the same terms as the resolution adopted in the House of Lords. He said: In moving this resolution I think I may expressly say it is my object to avoid reference to any subject of controversy whatever. We have had frequent opportunities of expressing our opinion of the policy of the Afghan war. I hope it will not be necessary to renew those discussions, but if it is it will be the opinion of the great majority of the House that this would not be a fit opportunity for doing so. Most of us will agree that whatever our opinion of the policy of the war, the gallant officers and soldier engaged in it had no other duty but to use their utmost exertions to carry it on with efficiency and bring it to a speedy close. (Hear, hear.) Having referred to the leading incidents of the campaign, the noble Marquis continued:—I have only been able to give to the House the barest outline of some of the principal operations; but I cannot but feel that even had the record been more complete, it would still have conveyed a very inadequate idea of the dangers and difficulties and hardships which the forces had to encounter. (Cheers) A large part of the service had been service of a kind which could not be reported in despatches, and in that way made known to the world. A great part consisted of operations of a most trying and difficult character. During the occupation of the country, as well as during the progress of operations, the troops were constantly in contact, and frequently in collision with an active brave, and, I am sorry to say, sometimes treacherous enemy, and therefore that required commanders and men alike to be constantly on their guard. In the opinion of the Government of India, the conduct of the troops in all these skirmishes had been everything that could be desired. (Cheers.) I propose that the thanks of the House be given, as I think they are one, to Sir F. Haines, the Commander-in-Chief. It was that officer's earnest desire to take personal command of the operations, and he pressed his wish on the Government of India; but for administrative reasons it was found impossible that his request could be complied with. The general direction of all these military movements were, however, in his hands, and the uniform success which has attended them shows the skill with which they were planned as well as conducted. (Cheers.) The Government of India has paid high testimony to the unfailing discipline, the high spirit and the cheerful endurance which had been shown by the whole force during this prolonged and trying service. They exhibited, the Government of India said, the most soldierly qualities and rarely, if ever, had war been carried on in an enemy's country with so strict a regard to humanity and honour and with such a total absence of excess of any kind as throughout the operations in Afghanistan. (Cheers.) The House will agree with me in thinking that credit is due to Sir F. Haines and his predecessors for such a high state of discipline, which brought so flattering a tribute from the Government of India. It is impossible not to mention the spirit of self-sacrifice and generosity of General Stewart in placing at Sir F. Roberts's disposal the very pick of his troops, who were ready to go anywhere and do anything. It is not usual to make any special mention of the services rendered in these campaigns by political officers; but in this instance those services have been not only of the highest importance, but their performance has been frequently attended with as much personal risk and danger as in the case of military officers. Sir R. Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, and Sir Robert Sandeman had rendered service of a most valuable character; whilst the Khan of Khelat, who has always shown the greatest loyalty, had been of the greatest assistance to the army. (Hear, hear.) The Government of India have rendered a just tribute to the skill with which Mr. Lepel Griffin managed the political negotiations at Kabul and the preliminary negotiations at Kandahar, while Colonel St. John has also received the thanks of Government. (Hear, hear.) Sir Frederick, Haines, Sir D. Stewart, and Sir Frederick Roberts have received the offer of the honour of baronetcy. (Cheers.) Two of those officers have intimated their acceptance of the honour, and Sir Frederick Haines has declined at present to accept the distinction. The Indian Government have also granted to Sir F. Roberts and to Sir D. Stewart a pension of £1,000 a year for life, or, if they preferred it, at capital sum of £12,500, and all troops were to receive six months batta. (Cheers.) A medal has also been struck of the several Afghan campaigns, with clasps for the more important engagements. In commemoration of the remarkable exploit of Sir F. Roberts in his march to Kandahars, a bronze star will be given to the troops engaged. (Cheers.) I have only to say in conclusion that, cordially as I trust the thanks of the House will be given, and fully sensible as I am of the full extent to which the troops of all arms in India have deserved them, I trust the time is far distant when we may be called upon to renew military operations. Successful as the operations have been on the whole, it cannot be denied that they have shown defects in our military organisation. The Indian Government are now earnestly engaged in remedying any shortcomings in this respect, and there is an honourable field open to every officer on service in India in improving the condition of our British army there, on which our power must always rest, and which must always, in the interests of the Empire, be maintained in the highest state of order and of discipline. (Cheers.)

Sir Stafford Northcote—I rise to secod the vote of thanks which has just been proposed by the noble lord and I wish to say that it is far from my intention to weaken in any way the statement of the noble lord by attempting to add any comments or any remarks of my own. I agree—and I trust the House will agree also—with the sentiment expressed by the noble lord, that this was not an occasion upon which we should again discuss the policy of the Afghan war. (Hear, hear.) It would, indeed, be a great misfortune if, when we were considering how we were to acknowledge the gallant conduct of our brave soldiers, we were to mix up our expressions of admiration for the men who have shown such devotion to duty—a question upon which there is no difference of opinion—with a matter which might be of a contentious character. (Hear, hear.) We cannot but feel that, however great the honours bestowed by the Sovereign upon the soldiers who fought for us in the field, there is one honour which is coveted above all others—the honour of a special mention in the House of Commons, and a vote of thanks from the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) I am convinced that although the British soldier when he is far from home, and when called upon in a strange land to undergo not only the perils of battle, but also the long and trying sufferings which the noble lord has so well pointed out, in campaigns like this—and not only the British soldier, but the native soldier also, when called upon to fight for the flag under which he is so contented to serve, and under which he has shown himself on many occasions to be so true and loyal—I am convinced that both the British and the native soldier, when they are called upon to undergo these sufferings and make these exertions, are largely sustained by the certainty that their efforts will be recognised and appreciated by those in whose cause they are engaged. In selecting the names that have been brought before us for commendation—those who are to receive the thanks of this House—and those whose names have been mentioned, though not included in the vote—the desire has been to pick out the names of those to whom great honour is due. I can only express my regret at the omission of the mention of the native officers who took part in the campaign—(cheers)—and especially of the name of Gholam Hussein Khan, who has lately died. In seconding this vote, and in associating myself with it, I do so in the full confidence that it will be passed in the spirit in which such votes always are passed—as a vote of thanks to those noble and gallant men who laid down their lives or who have endured hardships on our behalf without reference to circumstances. (Cheers.)

Mr. Healy, who has received with cries of "Oh" and groans, moved the following amendment: "That this House, disapproving of the Afghan war as needless and unjust, considers it inexpedient to return thanks to officers or soldiers for slaying a number of people with whom we had no righteous quarrel, and devastating their country." He did not intend to make a speech upon his matter, but he wished to say that if any one seconded his amendment he would go to a division for the purpose of protesting against the needless slaughter and the reckless invasion of the people and country of Afghanistan. The whole system of the Irish policy, as it was carried out in Ireland years ago, had been reward in Afghanistan, and because the people had fought for their country they were called fanatics. Upon those grounds, as well as upon general grounds, he had ventured to put down his notice of opposition.

Mr. O'Kelly seconded the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone—I am sorry that any occasion should have arisen to call on me to give the House the idea that I thought it necessary to add anything to what was stated by my noble friend near me and by my right hon. friend who seconded the motion. But I do wish respectfully, but earnestly, to deprecate a discussion on this occasion. I am authorised to state that nothing can be further from the intention of my noble friend than to cast any slight upon the desperate valour which has been shown by the Mohammedan population of Afghanistan in defending as they did their religion and their country. The word "fanatical" is a word which describes enthusiasm carried to an extreme, and which is well known to characterise both religion and conduct in the East in a manner so traditional and historical that the use of the epithet does not convey the slightest disrespect. (Hear, hear.) I believe, while we deeply regret the occasion, we can truly admire in our hearts and minds the unsparing exercise of valour wherever we found it an Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) In the same way I should wish to say that the absence of nominal reference to native forces has been simply due to the observance of strict rules of precedent; and I am of opinion that the observance of a precedent of this kind is a matter of practical prudence, tending both to the dignity and the safety of proceedings such as we are now engaged in. On the question of the motion itself, I hope the hon. member (Mr. Healy) will feel that he has sufficiently discharged his duty by the protest he has made. Why should he persist in carrying with him some few members of this House into the division lobby, with no other possible effect than that of detracting from the grace and kindliness of the act which it is the desire of nearly all the members of this House to perform? (Hear, hear.) Deplorable, indeed, would the position of the soldier be, considering the enormous efforts and costly sacrifices he has to make, if he found that he would be judged by his country, not by his own conduct, not by the manner in which he had fulfilled his covenant with the sovereign, not by the manner in which he had displayed even the very noblest qualities which war with all its miseries is so often calculated to produce, but that he would be tried in reference to another standard—the rectitude of the judgment or the purity of the judgment, of those who had ordered him into the field, and for whose error—if error there was—he was to be responsible. (Cheers.) I am sure that the hon. gentleman will see that such a doctrine will not bear examination for one moment at the tribunal of common sense, and I respectfully submit to him that it would be no disparagement to himself, and that it will greatly promote the general wish of the House, if, contenting himself with the protest he has made, he will allow this to be an unanimous vote. (Cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Lawson said it was with regret he had noticed in the newspapers that morning the intention of the hon. member for Wexford, for he himself had intended to move the previous question. (Oh.) He agreed with a good deal of what the hon. member had said, but in his opinion the course he had taken was not the best mode of placing his sentiments on record, for the motion, as had been pointed out, seemed to condemn the soldier for actions the responsibility of which rested on the Legislature. He would suggest, therefore, that the motion be withdrawn, with the view of the previous question being moved as he had intended. ("Oh," and laughter.) He proposed, in fact, to take that course, for he wished to oppose the present proceeding in manner which would be least repugnant to the feelings and sentiments of those who had been engaged in the war.

Mr. J. Cowen considered that when votes of that kind were given they ought to be unanimous. He saw no real difference between Mr. Healy's amendment and the proposal of Sir Wilfrid Lawson; and if a division took place upon either, it would to a great extent derogate from the force of the compliment. (Hear, hear.) They were not now discussing the policy of the Afghan war; if they were, he and the hon. baronet would probably agree to differ. The army that was engaged in the conflict only did its duty, and if any one was to blame it was the Government and people of England. The troops did their duty bravely, and their services ought to be recognised. He was glad that a tardy act of justice was being done to General Roberts. (Cheers.) During the war many grave accusations were made against the gallant officer. He was accused of having hanged many who were merely fighting for their country, of having needlessly destroyed the property of non-combatants, and of having laid numerous villages waste. If those accusations were true, General Roberts ought not to be thanked. But they were not true—(Opposition cheers)—for a solemn declaration had been made by representatives of both the present and the late Governments that the war was under peculiar and adverse circumstances, conducted in accordance with the practice of civilised countries. There had been a marked advance in the mode of carrying on war even since the Afghan campaign of 1842; and he sincerely hoped that the House would cheerfully agree to the present vote. (Cheers.)

Mr. Healy offered to withdraw his amendment to allow of the previous question being moved, but the House refused to permit its withdrawal.

The House divided—

For the amendment	20
Against	304
Majority against	—281

The original motion was then agreed to without a division.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND LORD BEACONSFIELD.

WHEN the House of Lords met on May 5, Earl Granville said:—Since your lordships last adjourned the most conspicuous figure in this assembly has passed away. The close of the brilliant and, if I may be allowed the expression, the magic career of that eminent and great man, Lord Beaconsfield, caused an extraordinary sensation in the country. Nobody will doubt your lordships' sympathy with that feeling. It is not confined to the majority of this House, who have been accustomed to be led by Lord Beaconsfield and to be influenced by his counsel; but I also feel and know that those of the minority who were most opposed to him in policy are most desirous to pay respect to his memory. (Cheers.) I have considered carefully with my colleagues in this place whether I should move a formal mark of respect by the adjournment of the House to-day. In regard to great statesmen who have died while the House was sitting, the general rule has been that such adjournment should not take place. There have been exceptions. I, perhaps, may mention two instances somewhat typical within my own experience. The late Lord Clarendon, my great personal political friend, suddenly died, and it fell to my lot to state to the House the reasons and the precedents why the House should not adjourn, although on a former occasion I had also, when Lord Campbell with equal suddenness died, moved the adjournment of the House, but on the special ground that on the preceding day he had occupied the post of Speaker of this assembly. I find, in regard to statesmen who have died when this House was not sitting, there is absolutely no precedent for such adjournment; neither in the case of the Duke of Wellington, nor of Lord Aberdeen, nor of Lord Derby, nor of Lord Russell, was such a step taken; and it appears to me desirable, particularly at the present time, that we should follow precedent. (Hear, hear.) I may state that I have now the honour to give notice that I intend to ask your lordships on Monday next to agree to an address to her Majesty in favour of a monument to Lord Beaconsfield. Monday has been fixed in the other House of Parliament also for a similar address, in order that both Houses may concur at the same time in the expression of their wish to her Majesty in regard to this matter. There are things I should like to say at once, but I feel it is more respectful to this House to postpone till Monday the expression of my personal regret and my sense of the loss which this assembly as a body has sustained by the death of the illustrious man who is gone. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon—After the intimation of my noble friend that he purposes bringing this melancholy matter under our notice on Monday next, I do not intend on the present occasion to offer many remarks on it; but I cannot refrain from saying a very few words upon a topic so saddening to all those who are in this House, and especially those whom I have the honour of sitting among. After an acquaintance now extending over forty years with my late lamented friend, I feel deeply the loss we have sustained. There is no man in this country who has displayed more chivalrous loyalty to the Sovereign or greater jealousy of the honour of the country than was shown by the noble earl who is now dead—(cheers)—but it is only those who have been associated with him most intimately in political life who can sufficiently appreciate his marvellous courage in adverse circumstances, his wonderful moderation in prosperity, and the extraordinary serenity of his temper on every occasion. (Cheers.) Whilst individually I feel an irreparable loss in the death of the friend with whom I have been so very long associated, it is some small consolation to know that his death has brought out the country's admiration for his great talents, and that foreign nations have ratified the verdict of this country. (Cheers.) I will not trespass further on your lordships' time, but I should be doing injury to my own feelings, and should not be acting in accordance with the wishes of your lordships, if on this occasion I remained altogether silent.

DIAMONDS.
SAPPHIRES.
CATSEYES.
OPALS.
EMERALDS.
RUBIES.
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NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London.

ARREST OF MR JOHN DILLON, M. P.

THE Dublin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* telegraphed on May 2nd:—

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., was arrested to-night at Portarlington Railway Station upon his return journey from the county of Tipperary. The warrant was in the charge of a detective officer of the Dublin force. Mr. Dillon will be lodged in Kilmainham to-night.

Mr. Brennan, secretary of the Land League, will be arrested, it is believed, to-morrow.

Mr. Dillon's arrest was notified to the central office of the Land League in Dublin by telegraph, and the news has caused the greatest excitement. The members of the Land League now in Dublin will meet to-morrow.

The warrant was signed at a late hour on Saturday night, and was placed in the hands of the detectives yesterday; but they failed to execute it previous to the Grangemockler meeting. Upon its conclusion, Mr. Dillon returned to South Lodge, the residence of Mr. Coghlan, where he spent the night. There were three copies of the warrant. One remained in the hands of the Dublin detective police, and the others were sent to the country.

It is generally believed that Mr. Dillon has been arrested upon his last speech delivered at the Dublin Land League meeting, in which he said that one more chance would be given to Government to suspend the power of evicting for the coming year, and that if evictions were persisted in there would be resistance. If their appeal to the Government was refused, then the blood that would be shed would be upon the heads of Messrs. Gladstone and Forster."

A later account stated:

"Mr. Dillon was arrested to-night at Portarlington as he was coming up to Dublin from Clonmel. The arrest was made by Inspector M'Cormack. At the time Mr. Dillon was accompanied by Mr. Harrington, of Tralee, one of the organizers of the Land League, who came with him to Dublin. At the Kingsbridge Station Captain Talbot, Chief Commissioner of Police, and a number of detectives were present. Four policemen in plain clothes came up in the train. The instructions to the officers were that Mr. Dillon was to be treated as a gentleman, and every consideration shown to him. He was conveyed to Kilmainham Gaol in a cab by Superintendent Mallin and Inspector M'Cormack, where he was lodged at half-past ten. The warrant, which is dated April 30, and signed by Earl Cowper, charges Mr. Dillon with inciting persons to oppose and forcibly resist the execution of the processes of the law for giving possession of lands, and not to riot and assault. At Kilmainham Mr. Dillon walked quietly into the gaol, and there was no demonstration."

REASONS FOR THE ARREST.

In the House of Commons on April 29th, Mr. Long asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if his attention had been called to the following observations made by Mr. Dillon at the Land League meeting on Tuesday last: "He (Mr. Dillon) would mention a case which occurred in his own county, Tipperary, the other day, but which has not appeared in the newspapers. It was a case in which forty police were brought to assist in putting a man out. They found the front door barricaded. The priest stood by and said he would not interfere, but thought it right to inform the police that the first blow they struck the door would result in five or six of them being shot by the men who were inside with loaded rifles. The police held a consultation, and then decided to return to Thurles." And, further, he (Mr. Dillon) said that, "If thus sought on any large scale to carry out evictions, the people were prepared to offer resistance, and would do so; and he certainly should say that the next time a man was shot in Ireland for refusing to leave his house, possibly the verdict would be, if he was not very much mistaken, one of wilful murder, not against the policeman who may have shot him, but against Gladstone and Forster, under whose orders the police fired;" and whether he intended taking any steps thereon.

Mr. Sexton said that he presided at the meeting in question, and he wished to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he had read a full report of the meeting, and whether it did not appear from that report that the hon. member for Tipperary was fulfilling a public duty in warning the Government of what was likely to result from arbitrary evictions, and urging upon them the necessity of preserving public order by putting a stop to the intolerably harsh and cruel execution of the agrarian law pending the legislation that was now before the House.

Mr. Forster—As regards this question, it will be necessary for me to communicate with the authorities in Ireland before I can answer it, and I, therefore, ask the hon. member to postpone it till Monday.

In the House of Commons again on May 3rd., Mr. Sexton asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland whether it appeared by reports in the public press that the hon. member for Tipperary, in his speech at the meeting of the Irish Land League in Dublin on the 27th ult., made the following statement: "Next week a last appeal will be made to the Government to suspend process of eviction in Ireland for the next year. We have frequently appealed on this subject before, and have frequently been refused; but at the present moment the situation is more desperate and critical than it has been at any time. At this moment over 5,000—I can only make a rough guess, probably I would be nearer the truth if I said 10,000—families are under the sentence of eviction. We will ask the Government next week whether they intend to proceed with these evictions by force;" whether the hon. gentleman was not entitled to give public warning of the spirit excited amongst the Irish people by the circumstances thus set forth by him; and whether the Government would take any steps to suspend or restrain the present legal power of evicting tenants in Ireland which may deprive them of rights to be vested in them by impending legislation.

Mr. Richard Power—May I also ask if it is the fact that Mr. Dillon was arrested at Portarlington yesterday; and, if so, why that fact was not immediately communicated to this House, as required by the 3rd section of the Coercion Act?

Mr. Forster—With regard to the last question I have learned by telegraph that the hon. member for Tipperary was arrested at Portarlington yesterday under the Protection Act, and I have reason to believe that full compliance will be made with the section in the Act which requires that the arrest shall be communicated to the House immediately, as in the case of a person charged with a criminal offence. The last precedent was the arrest of Mr. Smith O'Brien. That was communicated to the Speaker by letter from the Lord-Lieutenant, and I have no doubt that my noble friend the Lord-Lieutenant will follow the same course. He could not communicate it yesterday because he would not know of it in time to send it by post. I feel sure he will take the first opportunity of making the communication. With regard to the question of the hon. member for Sligo (Mr. Sexton), I believe the words he read are a correct extract from the speech referred to. That speech, however, contained other passages, which other passages I cannot condemn too strongly. As to the last part of the question I must refer the hon. member to the provisions of the bill now before the House, and which is the subject of debate.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (amid cries of "Order"): Will the right hon. gentleman have any objection to read the other passages he speaks of?

No answer.

Mr. Sexton gave notice that he would ask the Chief Secretary to read the passages he condemns in Mr. Dillon's speech, and also if it was to be understood that the Government had finally made up their mind that they will not adopt any other provisions for restraining evictions in Ireland except those contemplated in the bill before the House.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy—I beg to give notice that I will on the earliest opportunity within my power, move the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House, the action of the Irish Executive in arbitrarily arresting a member of the House without due grounds, and in proclaiming a state of siege in Dublin, is an abuse of the exceptional powers conferred by Parliament, and calculated to promote disaffection in Ireland, and to mar any possibility of good results from the remedial proposals of the Government." (Hear, hear.) I will, on Thursday, ask the Prime Minister whether he will afford some opportunity for the early discussion of this most important motion. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

The subject was again referred to on May 4th., when the the Speaker said:—I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:

"Viceregal Lodge, May 3, 1881.

"Sir—It is my duty to inform you that Mr. John Dillon, a member of the House of Commons, was arrested yesterday evening at Portarlington on a warrant issued by me, under the Act for the Better Protection of Person and Property in Ireland, and is now detained in the gaol at Kilmainham.

(Signed) "COWPER."

("Oh" and groans from the Irish members.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor did not wish to anticipate the discussion which would no doubt take place upon this important announcement on the motion, notice of which had been given by the hon. member for Longford county (Mr. Justin M.Carthy). That motion amounted to a vote of censure on the Chief Secretary for Ireland. (Irish cheers.) He hoped he was not anticipating when he said that the right hon. gentleman would not be anxious to allow this vote of censure to hang over him longer than was absolutely necessary, and he wished to give him fair warning that they intended to press by all such means as the forms of the House permitted for an immediate, prompt, and full discussion of this important matter. So far as he could see, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant did not seem to have put himself much about in order to accelerate the announcement to the House of the arrest of the hons. member for Tipperary, and he perceived a contrast between the terms of his letter and the terms of a similar letter regarding a similar event which was laid before the House by one of the Speakers predecessors. In August 1848, the arrest of Mr. Smith O'Brien was announced to the House as follows: "It is my painful duty to inform you that Mr. Smith O'Brien, a member of the House of Commons, was arrested yesterday at Thurles," &c. The hon. member said he did not find any expression of pain on the part of the present Lord-Lieutenant at this extreme use of his powers probably because he thought that Liberal principles had not sufficiently advanced to enable him to follow the example of the dark days of 1848. (Hear, hear.) The points upon which they asked for explanation were these, how did the right hon. gentleman justify the arrest pending the discussion of the Land Law (Ireland) Bill, of an hon. member of that House, who notoriously represented, almost more than any other member, the opinions of a very important section of Irish farmers with regard to the legislative proposals of the Government now before the House: and they would also ask the right hon. gentleman why it had been thought necessary to select the present moment, when the bill was in course of second reading, for the arrest, and to select, too, the particular time when it was known that the hon. member for Tipperary was intending to come over to London, if not actually on his way, in order to take part in the discussion. He also invited the right hon. gentleman to explain to the House how he was able to justify the arrest of the hon. member on the ground of his having made statements with regard to the state of Ireland, which had since been corroborated by the Chief Secretary himself—(hear, hear)—and under all the circumstances he would recommend to the right hon. gentleman the expediency of meeting his opponents in a prompt and frank spirit, and of facilitating matters in such a way as to secure the subject being fully and fairly discussed. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) felt bound to exercise some restraint with regard to his hon. friend's arrest, and, therefore, he should refrain from expressing any of his own views upon the matter until the proper time arrived.

Mr. Biggar said it was not his intention to have addressed the House, but seeing that the Chief Secretary did not make any reply to his hon. friend, he would suggest to the right hon. gentleman the propriety of withdrawing from a position for which he was notoriously unfitted. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.)

Mr. Healy gave notice that on the order for going into committee on the Thames River Conservancy Bill, he would move that the name of Mr. John Dillon be added to the commission. (Home Rule cheers.)

On May 5th, Mr. Parnell asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could afford any facility to his hon. friend the member for Longford for the discussion of the motion of which he had given notice, with regard to the arrest of Mr. Dillon, the proclamation of the city of Dublin, and the use of the armed forces of the Crown in carrying out processes.

Mr. Gladstone did not know whether the hon. member meant to ask him whether he would postpone the progress of the debate on the Irish Land Bill. That he was certainly not prepared to do. He presumed the debate would end at a reasonable hour, and he earnestly hoped that that no one would attempt to interfere with the member for Longford in bringing forward the motion. The Government were willing to put out of the way all their own orders, and he hoped hon. members with orders would do the same.

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that in the event of the want of an opportunity for discussing the motion of the hon. member for Longford, he should oppose the taking of any other business, except that motion, at the morning sitting the following Tuesday.

The immediate cause of Mr. Dillon's arrest was this:—A well-to-do farmer, a tenant of Lord Howth, failing to obtain a reduction of rent, refused to pay anything. His cattle were seized and were sold by auction—the tenant himself re-purchasing most of them. Mr. Dillon attended the sale, and organised a mob which hooted and threatened the agent of the Property Defence Association, who had bought one of the cows. Mr. Dillon and his followers kept close to the party which protected by the Constabulary was driving off the cow, and on entering Dublin addressed a meeting, congratulated his hearers on their victory, and said that if at all rents had to be levied in the same way in Ireland there would not be enough of police nor of Emergency men to do the work. This was on Friday last, April 29, and on the following Sunday, May 1, two men were shot, it is believed by Fenian agents, in the streets of Dublin. Mr. Dillon had made many other utterances equally criminal, telling the farmers that they "must punish the men who assisted the landlords to levy rack-rents," and that "whenever they saw a man, no matter what was his position, helping the landlords to serve writs upon the tenants, the Land League of Tipperary must follow him through every turn of his life and ruin him, as he sought to help those men who wished to ruin the people." Mr. Dillon has always had the courage of his opinions, and it is plain that he was determined to make his arrest inevitable.

DESTRUCTION OF H. M. S. DOTEREL.

THE London papers of May 4th announced that they had received from the Secretary of the Admiralty the following telegram, of the previous evening's date, from Monte Video:—

"Doterel blown up, April 26, Sandy Point (Straits of Magellan). Cause unknown. Lieutenant Stokes stays at scene of disaster to ascertain cause with divers.

"Commander, Paymaster, Engineer Walker, carpenter, and seven seamen saved.

"Survivors returning home in mail steamer Britannia.

"The name of all survivors have been telegraphed for."

The next day, the following additional telegram from Monte Video was published:—

"Doterel totally destroyed and sunk by explosion of fore magazine at Sandy Point, ten a. m., April 26.

"Cause unknown.

"Supposed boiler burst and exploded magazine.

"Twelve survivors, all well, proceed in Britannia for Liverpool.

"Stokes remains at Sandy Point awaiting orders.

"Have telegraphed Pacific and Jones.

"Survivors—Evans, commander; Stokes, lieutenant; Colborn, paymaster; Walker, engineer of the Garnet; Baird, carpenter; Pengelly, gunner's mate; Tront, quartermaster; Ford, caulker's mate; Walker, shipwright; James Smith, ordinary; Turner, stoker; Summers, discharged marine; Inlis, clerk; Miggeridge, sick-pay man; Hayes, private; Motton, able seaman; J. Ellery, able seaman, deserted.

"Dead—Eight officers and 135 men."

In the House of Commons on May 4th, Mr. Gorst asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he could give the House any further particulars respecting the Doterel, and whether he would publish in the daily papers the names of the unfortunate victims.

Mr. Trevelyan then read the telegram, which will be found above, stating that the Doterel had been totally destroyed and sunk by the explosion. The cause was unknown, but it was supposed that the boilers had burst and exploded the magazine. He thought it would be well, however, not to speculate at present as to the cause of the catastrophe. He should at once make arrangements to send a list of the names to the newspapers.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Heneage with regard to the boilers,

Mr. Trevelyan said that the ship and the boilers were new. She was built within the year, and had given satisfaction in every respect, and was looked upon as an extremely well-found vessel. The magazine was forward, and between it and the boiler was a wall of coal, and the tanks containing the entire water of the ship.

Again, in the House of Commons, on May 5th, Admiral Sir John Hay asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if he would state any further particulars with regard to the destruction of her Majesty's ship Doterel than had already been made public.

Mr. Trevelyan: The most interesting and valuable information which can be given to the House relates to the date when authentic information is likely to be forthcoming. In the first place the Britannia packet, which brings home Commander Evans and the survivors of the ill-fated ship, is expected to arrive at Lisbon on the 25th of this month, if things go well, and at Liverpool on June, 1, and then, and then only, shall we have the story as it can be told by the survivors themselves. In the next place, the Garnet corvette has been ordered to Sandy Point from Monte Video, and she had on board a seaman as well as an artificer diver. The Doterel, if she sank at anchor, as she probably did, would be in eight or 10 fathoms of water, and, as may be remembered, the Eurydice lay in 118½ fathoms of water. There is every hope that, with the assistance which Lieutenant Stokes, who remains at Sandy Point, will be able to give, the condition of the vessel will be ascertained in all particulars. Considering the exceptional nature of the case, the Admiralty have ordered the Turquoise corvette, which was on the pacific station waiting to be relieved by the Champion, to start on her homeward voyage at once, and to join the Garnet in the Straits of Magellan. The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific has been informed that they are wanted to assist in the diving operations. The reports from the spot will be brought to Monte Video at intervals of a fortnight by one of these vessels, or by the vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, so that by the end of the month we may know everything that can be known. There were 4½ tons of powder in the fore magazine, which was quite enough to account for the effects of the explosion.

A Portsmouth Correspondent, telegraphing to a London paper on May 5th, says:—"It is reported to have been ascertained that the Doterel had on board a quantity of dynamite, which, if her boilers burst, might be fired by the concussion. Some painful scenes were witnessed at Portsmouth Dockyard. Relatives and friends of those who were on board the Doterel sought for definite intelligence respecting the names of the survivors, and whether later information justified the hope that more might have been saved than the first tidings stated, but the policemen on duty at the principal entrance were enable to furnish any particulars other than those contained in the Admiralty announcements hung in conspicuous places near that entrance."

The excitement caused at Sheerness by the catastrophe to the Doterel was very marked. The families of many of the sailors reside in the town. One poor woman, the wife of a ship's corporal, received a letter from her husband on Tuesday morning, and in the evening the terrible tidings of the disaster arrived in the town. The telegrams as they were received by the naval authorities were posted at the dockyard gate, where they were eagerly read by hundreds of persons anxious to know if their relatives and friends were among the saved. One of those who escaped, an engineer, named Walker, is a native of Sheerness.

A lady resident at Southampton received a letter from her son who went out in the Doterel, but was transferred to the Garnet at Monte Video. He enclosed a tracing showing the vessel's course daily from her departure from Plymouth, on Feb. 12, till her arrival at Monte Video on April 5, at which port the writer fortunately left her for another vessel. The writer says:—

"All went well until Monday, March 28, when we encountered a heavy rain-squall. The ship was taken aback, but no damage was done. On Tuesday, all day and night, we had a regular south-westerly gale, blowing the terrible sea mountains high. Wednesday, the 30th, the gale was blowing at its hardest. We are under close-reefed topsails, with no other sails set, ship rolling and pitching to no small degree. On Thursday, 31st, it lessened, but still heavy squals at intervals. We were not getting nearer Monte Video in the gale, but the worst of it was getting further off. On April 1 it was much finer, only a very heavy swell of a sea, as you may suppose, after the gale. The Doterel behaved very well throughout.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association a meeting of gentlemen interested in popular education in India was held yesterday in the Society's rooms, Great George-street, Westminster. Major-General Sir William Hill, K.C.S.I., presided, and the Rev. James Johnston delivered an address to show that the lines laid down by Lord Halifax in the Education Despatch of 1854 have been ignored or disregarded in the 26 years' operation of the Act. The elementary education of the humbler classes in India was the chief aim of the designers of the Act, and the efforts and funds at the disposal of the Indian Government were to be directed specially to the education of the poor. Yet of the small sum of £750,0000 set apart from the Imperial Treasury for educational purposes in India last year, the higher culture obtained the lion's share. The result is seen in the fact that of the 27,000,000 population in British India of school age, there are not more than 1,500,000 on the roll of the Government and aided schools and little more than 1,000,000 in regular attendance. Every year increases the disproportion, and there were 3½ millions more uneducated children in 1880 than there were in 1854. In conclusion, Mr. Johnston urged that a case had been made out for an inquiry by Government into the working and results of the Education Code in India.

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Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)			TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ...	12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass	Rs. 70
„ 240 ...	12 in.	ditto ditto ditto lever escapement gold hairspring.	„ 130
„ 175 ...	12 in.	ditto ditto Bracket	„ 60
„ 225 ...	12 in.	ditto ditto ditto Finest Finish	„ 85
„ 325 ...	24 in.	Teak ditto for Halls	„ 190
„ 365 ...	24 in.	ditto ditto winding and setting behind	„ 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS

in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ...	Rs. 85	to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ...	125	225
do and chiming quarters......	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles	55	185

PALKI TIME-PIECES.

(Not striking) a number of choice designs..................	40	75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.

BOMBAY,
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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, Loond, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THORPE AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, and warranted not to stick.

In ordering Chest Measure and Height are required.

	Rs.	as.
Reversible Drab and Black Nainsook, very durable, all sizes, per suit ...	10	8
Drab Twill Vulcanized Coats, will withstand the heaviest rains, all sizes	12	8
Cap of same material, Rs. 3-8; Leggings	4	8
Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, best quality, all sizes ...	13	8
Cap to match, Rs. 3-8; Leggings	4	8
Olive Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article...	25	0
Leggings to match	10	8
Double Twilled Black Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, all sizes	35	0
60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	6	8
Ground Sheets, made from the above, each...	24	0
Ground Sheets, Drab Twill, Vulcanized, each	12	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 ribbs	10	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, extra quality, 12 ribbs	15	8
Ladies' Umbrellas, best Twill Silk, best quality	13	8
Best Black Alpaca Umbrellas ... ... Rs. 5-8 and	6	8

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AIR-TIGHT TIN DRESS-BOXES.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY
TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns*
Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best	Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete Suit.
„	Silk and Wool „	„ 18-8	„ „
„	Oxford Cloth..................	„ 11	„ „
„	Zephyr Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„	Silk	„ 25	„ „

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE PUNJAB ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £65,000.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

DIVIDED INTO 13,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Of which 2,000 are already subscribed, exclusive of 3,000 to be issued to THE GENERAL ICE FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED, *and the remainder, 8,000 Shares, are now offered for Subscription. The Share value for Subscribers in India has been fixed at Rs. 60.*

It is proposed to call up the Capital as follows:—

£1 ON APPLICATION;
£2 ON ALLOTMENT;

AND THE BALANCE £2 BY CALLS OF £1 PER SHARE,
At intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS:

GENERAL JAMES TRAVERS, V.C., C.B., E.I. United Service Club.
EDWARD WOODS, Esq., Memb. Inst. C.E., 6B. Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
COLONEL E. C. IMPEY, Bedecot, Horsham, Surrey, (Director of the North-West Provinces and Oude Ice Company, Limited.)
MATHEW KANE, M.D. Lanherne, Kingston, Surrey, (late Assay Master, Bombay.)
MAJOR C. H. STRUTT, (Director of the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Ice Companies, Limited.)
CHARLES CONNORS, Esq., Stafford House, Chiswick, (Director of the General Ice Factory Company Limited.)

BANKERS:

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, LIMITED, 123, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, E.C. (AND ITS BRANCHES IN INDIA.)
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA. (BRANCHES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.)
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, LAHORE.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. TRINDERS & CURTIS-HAYWARD, 14 ST. HELEN'S PLACE, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C

AUDITOR:

J. F. KANE McGWIRE, Esq., CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

SECRETARY:

MR. FRANK E. HERSEE.

HEAD OFFICE:

144, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INDIAN BRANCH OFFICE:

ELDON ROAD, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT KURRACHEE:

MESSRS. McHINCH & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of Ice in Provinces of the PUNJAB by means of the patented Machinery and processes of the GENERAL ICE FACTORY COMPANY, Limited, of London, which have been successfully worked in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, as well as in the North-West Provinces of India and Kurrachee. The Company will be registered with a Capital of £65,000 divided into 13,000 Shares of £5, and of this number 3,000 Shares will be allotted to the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, fully paid up, for the cession to THE PUNJAB COMPANY of the exclusive privilege of working the General Ice Factory Company's patented machinery throughout the Provinces of the Punjab, and in discharge of all royalties thereon, and also for the general supervision over the engineering and machinery of each factory erected, and over the working of same.

It is proposed to erect the four first factories as soon as possible, so as to commence operations the beginning of next hot season; and the following places have been selected as the most suitable for factories, viz.:—

Lahore	2	five-ton machines.
Delhi	1	„ „
Mooltan	1	„ „
Rawalpindi or Loodiana..................	1	„ „

The General Ice Factory Company, Limited, have undertaken to pay interest on share capital subscribed, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until the factories are completed and made over to the Punjab Company.

It is intended to erect factories in such other cities in the Punjab as the experience of working the above-named factories may show to be expedient.

Factories under the auspices of the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, have been in working operation for the last two years in the three Presidency towns of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and dividends at the rate of from 10 to 20 per cent. have been earned and paid to the Shareholders in the respective Companies; and these Companies' shares are now at a considerable premium.

Prospectuses and form of application for shares can be obtained from the Company's INDIAN BRANCH OFFICE, ELDON ROAD, Bombay, and from Mr. H. K. W. ARNOLD, Lahore.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our s ing Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their valu return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our P vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Cash. Rs.	a.	Cr Rs.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour... ...	11	4	11
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15	0	15

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good arom

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Cre Rs.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JAR

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Cre Rs.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Cr Rs.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172	0	180
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	231

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. NEPAUL
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
HATS AND BONNETS.
ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS.

N. B.—AS WE IMPORT ALL OUR GOODS DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, purchasers may rely on getting ONLY FIRST CLASS GOODS AT A MINIMUM RATE OF PROFIT, and we are in receipt of a CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES by every mail as the new goods make their appearance eithe in London or Paris.

The only establishment in India where you can have all requisites European rates is the

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice, and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES

Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonial, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited Bombay Messrs. B. S. Madon and Co., Bombay; and al the principal merchants in India.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE	£1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ...	£3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,247,220

FIRE Insurnaces granted on most favourable terms.

LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favourably with those of any first class office.

For Tables and Prospectus apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
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Apollo Street, Bombay.

MELCOMBE REGIS SCHOOL, WEYMOUTH.

PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
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ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF GRADUATE MASTERS.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of Mrs. MILLER, assisted by a MATRON. Each boy has a separate bed. FEES for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.

PROSPECTUSES, containing a list of recent distinctions gained direct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of references to parents in Indiaand England, may be obtained at the office.

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DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
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ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the [illegible] TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
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Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

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